
Class No...914.2

[illegible]



Their Imperial Majesties King George VI & Queen Elizabeth.

ROYAL CORONATION
AND
MY SECOND TRIP TO EUROPE
(1937)

RAJA SHRIMANT SIR RAGHUNATHRAO SHANKARRAO
PANDIT PANT SACHIV, K. C. I. E.,
RAJA OF BHOR

Published at Bhor by

L. R. Sane, Esq., B.A., LL.B.,
Private Secretary to the
Rajasaheb of Bhor.

All rights reserved.

Printed by S. R. Sardesai, Esq., B.A., LL.B.
Navin Samarth Vidyalaya's
'Samarth Bharat Press',
41 Budhwar, Poona 2.



Lt. Col. P. GAISFORD

Resident for Kolhapur and the Deccan States, Kolhapur

FOREWORD

In these dark days of the second World War only those people indulge in travel who, small atoms in the vast war machine, are forced to cross lands and seas in the execution of their inexorable duty. To these people travel is robbed of all its pleasures and their only thought is a quick and safe arrival at their destination. But in happier times of peace, travel, just for the sake of travel, is one of the most delightful of human pursuits. I feel that, were I able freely to dispose of my time, I could never reach a point where I would stop and say that I have seen everything of beauty that this world can show me and that I no longer wish to travel. And so I always envy those whose good fortune enables them to indulge in this delightful hobby and whose travels are varied enough to justify their record in print. The Raja Sahib of Bhore has had the good fortune to see many of the lovely places in Europe which I still hope to see one day in the distant future when the world is again at peace. Not only has the Raja Sahib seen these places, but he has brought a serious and studious attitude of mind to bear on his travels and, with the added help of photographs, he has produced a travel book which is evidently the fruit of much time and labour. It was kind of the Raja Sahib to invite me to write a Foreword to this book and I have gladly accepted his invitation. It is my hope that when peace again comes to this world, those who read these pages and see these photographs may have the good fortune to visit in person those same beautiful places. The central theme of this book is of course the Coronation Ceremony of Their Majesties King George VI and Queen Elizabeth and that of course was a unique event which the Raja Sahib was indeed fortunate to have witnessed; but my remarks can apply to all the other places and scenes recorded in this book of travel.

Kolhapur Residency, }
 Deccan. }
20th January 1942. }

P. Gaistford,
 Lt.-Colonel,
 Resident for Kolhapur and the
 Deccan States.

REVIEWS AND OPINIONS

REVIEWS

The Mahratta, 19th June 1942

This is the title of a noble volume written and published by Raja Shrimant Sir Raghunathrao Shankarrao Pandit Pant Sachiv, K.C.I.E., Raja of Bhore. Travel should, at least for those who can afford its cost, certainly be regarded as a necessary part of the education of young men who have yet to gather their experience and equip themselves for their life's mission or career. The Raja Saheb of Bhore had made his first trip and tour in Europe in 1930. But the Coronation of H.M. King George VI naturally tempted him to think of another tour to Europe and this time he extended the benefit of the tour to his whole family.

He left Bhore on 13th April 1937, and arrived back in India on 22nd July. He had thus the best of a European summer to make the journey. And the book shows that he made the trip and tour to yield him as much pleasure and benefit as possible. The Coronation of the King of England must be certainly a sight to see. And a mysterious conscious delight must be felt by one sovereign witnessing the coronation of another to whom he owes fealty and allegiance. But in this case the Raja Saheb must have also learnt some adventitious sense of proportion between his own Raj and Raj of King George VI, as he confesses that he was so lost in the great crowd that attended the latter's coronation, that it took five hours for the Raja Saheb to get at his car near the Westminster Abbey.

The book is written in a suitable plain style, but there is a great richness in the material of information which is placed in the book for the reader. One feels on reading it that the author has a keen sense of beauty visible in sights rural as well urban. The book is so profusely and also richly illustrated that only princely authors can aspire and afford that element of pleasure in authorship. The Coronation which formed the chief inducement and attraction to the Raja Saheb to undertake this second trip was, of course, a unique event, the like of which it is for no man to command. But much else in this travel book is and will be there in England and Europe for the future traveller who will feel inspired by reading this book to undertake that enjoyable tour.

*

*

*

The Progress of Education, June 1942

We have on a former occasion reviewed the Raja Saheb's publication *Twenty-one Weeks in Europe*, a sort of detailed and illustrated diary of his tour in England and on the Continent. The book under review is an account of his second tour, in 1937, taken in connexion with the coronation of King George VI. This is a smaller compilation comparatively but is much better printed and the illustrations though fewer are bigger and better. When a Prince goes on tour his interests are different from those of an ordinary tourist and has opportunities of seeing things which the latter may not get. A book of travel penned by a Prince is, therefore, bound to present a picture which is both new and instructive. One can see this practically on every page of the book under review.

We should have, however, liked to read in the book Raja Saheb's views about the administrations of European countries and the educational facilities afforded by their respective Governments to the poorest of their Rayats. We do not know if he visited a few villages and compared the life they led with the life of the villages in his jurisdiction. Costly tours on the continent of Europe are a luxury denied to most people and those few who can afford it should see that at least a part of the expenses incurred on that account benefits, indirectly if not directly, the people who cannot. And this is particularly expected of Princes who control the destinies of lakhs. For as the great poet Kalidas observed thousand years ago, "King's glory lies in making his people happier".

But this is all beside the point ; for a reviewer should comment on what a book presents rather than what it should present. And considered from this point of view one can easily quote a few paragraphs of distinctive merit. The account of the Coronation ceremony, particularly the taking of the oath and the naval display present a valuable lesson of how a people enjoying the privileges of a democratic government have retained loyalty to the king and the royal family. The descriptions of the Vienna school of medicine, the Radium mines at Jachymov and the Spanish riding school at Reitschulgasse are very instructive. It will be possible to point to some more paragraphs equally good and they have made '*My Second Trip to Europe*' a readable volume. We are grateful to the Raja Saheb for sending us a copy of it.

* * *

Indian States Guardian, August 1942

Our readers are well aware that H.H. Rajah Saheb Bhor is one of the most enlightened Indian Princes and the progressive administration which Bhor enjoys now is the outcome of the Rajah Saheb's wide travels abroad

coupled with his high administrative abilities, striking genius and broad sympathy. The Rajah Saheb wields a facile pen and in his book he has made a penetrating observation of men and affairs in all foreign places visited by him. Hon. Lt.-Col. P. Gaisford, Resident for Kolhapur and Deccan States who has written a fine foreword to this book aptly observes :—"Not only has the Rajah Saheb seen the places, but he has brought a serious and studious attitude of mind to bear on his travels and with the added help of photographs, he has produced a travel book which is evidently the fruit of much time and labour". The Rajah Saheb was in London just in time for the Royal Coronation and was the recipient of numberless invitations both official and private, some of which he could not attend owing to the clash of engagements or similar other unavoidable reasons. This speaks in eloquent terms of the Rajah Saheb's popularity in London. He gives a picturesque description of the elaborate arrangements that had been made for the Coronation. During his stay there, His Highness had the unique opportunity of meeting many eminent personages including the Marquis and Marchioness of Willingdon, Sir Frederick and Lady Sykes, Sir Roger and Lady Lumley and the Hon. Mr. L. S. Amery, now the Secretary of State for India and Mrs. Amery, Lord Zetland and Sir Eric Mievielle. The Right Hon'ble Mr. L. S. Amery as a token of his respect, regard and esteem for the Rajah Saheb presented him with his thoughtprovoking book "*The Forward View*". His description of Vienna, the land of music and medicine is simply marvellous and he is simply enthralled by the many picturesque spots there. During his stay there for 16 days he had the advantage of knowing much about the City. During his stay there he was invited by the Austro-Indian Society to take part in the 53rd birthday celebrations of His late Highness the Maharajah of Mysore. His speech on that occasion paying a fitting tribute to the late Maharajah for his excellent administration was well received by the audience. The Rajah Saheb's visit to Paris again for a week was mainly to witness the International Exhibition held there and hence he spent almost all his leisure time on the exhibition grounds since the next day in capital of France. In his book the Rajah Saheb gives the minutest details of the Exhibition. As an Indian, what specially appealed to His Highness was the demonstration of Prof. Raman's inventions in Spectrography. From Paris His Highness went to Vichy and then arrived at Marseilles by train and embarked for India. On board the ship the Rajah Saheb was invited for tea by Sir John Beaumont, Kt., Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court. On arrival at Bombay, the relatives, friends and representatives of people as well as Darbar officials extended their hearty welcome to His Highness by offering

flowers. After a week's rest in Bombay His Highness came to Bhor on the 28th July 1937. The public of all castes and communities mustered strong and gave a hearty welcome to their ruler. His Highness was taken in a procession through the town and presented an address in the specially decorated Shri Ram Darbar Hall. His Highness in his reply to the address gave a brief account of his tour which was punctuated with applause by the audience.

The book is very interesting from start to finish. The Indian public owe a deep debt of gratitude to His Highness for bringing out such a notable publication. To those who cannot undertake such a costly tour and yet desirous of knowing in detail accounts of places of importance in foreign countries this book is sure to serve a very useful purpose. We congratulate His Highness on his masterly publication and fervently hope and trust that the book will be very widely read and appreciated by the Indian public.

* * *

चित्रमयजगत, ऑगस्ट १९४२

(लेखक राजा श्रीमंत सर खुनाथराव शंकरराव पंडित पंतसचिव, भोर, प्रकाशक एल. आर. साने, बी. ए., एलएल. बी., राजेसाहेबांचे प्रायव्हेट सेक्रेटरी, भोर.)

बादशहा सहावे जॉर्ज यांच्या राज्यारोहणप्रसंगानिमित्त १९३७ सालीं भोर संस्थानच्या अधिपतींनीं जी युरोपची दुसरी सफर केली तिचा वृत्तांत या पुस्तकांत दिला आहे. रॉयल साइन्सच्या १४० पानांच्या या पुस्तकांतील ५० पानें राज्याभिषेकाच्या वर्णनांनीं व्यापलीं असून शेवटच्या ३४ पृष्ठांत प्रवासाची रोजनिशी आणि मानपत्रें यांचा समावेश करण्यांत आला आहे. पुस्तक इतकें चित्रमय आहे कीं, जवळ जवळ दर पानाआड एकेक चित्र आहे, त्यामुळें पुस्तकांतील प्रवासवृत्त न वाचतांही केवळ चित्रांवरून प्रवासाच्या स्थलसीमांची यथार्थ कल्पना येईल. हें प्रवासवर्णन एका संस्थानिकाचें आहे हें लक्षांत घेतां त्यांतील मान-सन्मान, खाने, दरबार व गौरवसमारंभ यांच्या हकीकती अप्रस्तुत वाटणार नाहींत. पॅरिसचें प्रदर्शन, व्हिएन्ना, कार्ल्सबाद व व्हिशी येथील आरोग्यालयांची माहिती वगैरे भाग विशेष वाचनीय आहे. छपाई व चित्रें आकर्षक आहेत. पृ. १३९.

* * *

ऐक्य, २३ ऑक्टोबर १९४२

हिंदुस्थानांतील अनेक लहानथोर राजेरजवाडे, लक्ष्मीपुत्र व धनिक न्यायसाक्षिक सभ्यांचें जागतिक युद्ध सुरू होईपर्यंत युरोपचा प्रवास नित्य अगर नैमित्तिक कारणासाठीं प्रतिसांवत्सरिक करीत असत. पण त्या प्रवासांत ज्ञानार्जनाची लालसा व आस्था ठेवून त्यांत मिळविलेल्या माहितीचा इतरेजनांना लाभ करून देण्याची वृत्ति क्वचित्च आढळण्यांत येते. भोर संस्थानचे अधिपति राजे सर खुनाथराव हे या नित्यक्रमाला अपवादार्थक असल्याचें त्यांनीं कृतीनें

दाखवून दिलें आहे. राजेसाहेबांनीं आतांपर्यंत दोन वेळीं प्रासंगिक कारणांनीं युरोपची यात्रा केली व या दोन्ही वेळां केलेल्या प्रवासाचें वृत्त व त्यांत केलेलें ज्ञानार्जन त्यांनीं वर्णनात्मक ग्रंथांच्या द्वारे जनतेस उपलब्ध करून दिलें आहे. त्यांच्या सन १९३० मधील पहिल्या युरोपीय प्रवासाचें वृत्त 'विलायतेंतील एकवीस आठवडे' या ग्रंथाच्या द्वारे त्यांनीं आपल्या प्रजाजनांना व इतरेजनांना सादर केलें होतें; व त्याचा योग्य परामर्ष आम्हीं 'ऐक्या'तून घेतलाहि होता. त्यानंतर सन १९३७ सालीं झालेल्या राज्यारोहण समारंभाच्या निमित्तानें त्यांना दुसऱ्या खेपेस विलायतेस जाण्याचा योग आला. याहि खेपेचें प्रसासवृत्त श्रीमंतांनीं बरील सुंदर ग्रंथाच्या द्वारे जनतेस सादर केलें आहे. हा ग्रंथ इंग्रजीत लिहिला आहे. यामुळें त्यांतील वृत्तकथनाचा लाभ त्यांच्या प्रजाजनांपैकीं मर्यादित वाचक व राजेसाहेबांचे इष्टमित्र स्नेही यांनाच फक्त होणें अपरिहार्य आहे. पण तेवढ्यानें त्यांची उद्योगशीलता, चिकित्सक व अभ्यासू निरीक्षणशक्ति यांचें महत्त्व कमी होत नाहीं. वास्तविक आपल्या प्रवासाचीं नियमित व तपशीलवार टिपणें ठेवून त्यांवरून पुस्तक प्रसिद्ध करण्याची दगदग घेण्याची त्यांना कांहींच आवश्यकता नव्हती. असें असतांहि त्यांनीं "आवडीचें काम" म्हणून हें कार्य केलें यावरूनच आम्हीं बर लिहिलेल्या गोष्टीची सत्यता पटेल. या सुंदर ग्रंथाची एक प्रत कांहीं दिवसांपूर्वीं अभिप्रायार्थ आमचेकडे अगत्यपूर्वक पाठविल्याबद्दल आम्ही श्रीमंतांचे आभारी आहोंत. गेल्या आठवड्यांत खुद्द श्रीमंतांच्या राज्यारोहणाचा वाढदिवस असल्यामुळें ह्या प्रसंगानें राजेसाहेबांच्या या द्वितीय वाङ्मयापत्याची ओळख वाचकांना सादर करण्यास आह्मांस आनंद वाटत आहे. तसें पाहूं गेल्यास विलायतच्या प्रवासाचीं वर्णनें आजवर अनेकांनीं स्वातुभवानें लिहिलीं आहेत. त्याच-प्रमाणें ज्या राज्यारोहणसमारंभाच्या प्रसंगानें राजेसाहेबांनीं हा दौरा केला त्याचीं रसभरित वर्णनें त्या वेळींहि कांहीं थोडीं आलीं नाहींत. मग या पुस्तकाचें वैशिष्ट्य काय ? तर तें हें कीं प्रवासवर्णनकर्त्याला ज्या प्रकारच्या पाश्चात्य समाजांत प्रवेशण्याची व मिसळण्याची संधि मिळाली त्या प्रकारच्या समाजाचें वैशिष्ट्य त्याच्या वर्णनांत उतरलें आहे व वैचित्र्याच्या दृष्टीनें त्यांचें इतरांच्या प्रवासवर्णनापेक्षां, किंवा इतरांनीं सदर राज्यारोहणाच्या केलेल्या वर्णनापेक्षां, नावीन्य वाटल्यावांचून राहत नाहीं. फार मोठेंहि नाहींत, व फार छोटेंहि नाहींत अशा एका संस्थानाधिपतीला विलायतेंत कोणत्या प्रकारच्या समाजार्शा मिसळतां येते, त्या समाजाच्या जीवनक्रमांत काय आढळतें या दृष्टीनें राजेसाहेबांनीं लिहिलेलें वर्णन वाचनीय वाटेल यांत शंका नाहीं. या पुस्तकाच्या शेवटीं त्यांनीं आपल्या प्रवासांतील कार्यक्रमाची जी दैनंदिनी दिली आहे तीहि या दृष्टीनें वाचकांना वाचनीय वाटेल अशी आम्हांस खात्री वाटते. राजेसाहेबांचा मुकाम ता. १ मे पासून ता. ३० अखेर लंडनमध्ये झाला. त्यांत राज्यारोहणसमारंभाचे मुख्य कार्यक्रम व हिंदुस्थानशीं संबंध आलेल्या प्रमुख व परिचित व्यक्तींच्या गांठी-भेटी, परतभेटी बगैरेंचें वर्णन मुख्यत्वे आलेलें आहे. त्यानंतर ता. १७ जूनपर्यंत व्हिएन्ना, कार्ल्सबाद, प्राग, पॅरिस, बर्साय, व्हिशी, मार्सेल्स बगैरे ठिकाणें श्रीमंतांनीं पाहिली. त्यांतील

प्रमुख व प्रेक्षणीय स्थळांची व काही व्यक्तिंचीहि वर्णने या पुस्तकांत आली असून ती मनाची चांगली करमणूक करितात. शेवटी त्यांच्या परत प्रवासाचे वर्णन असून त्यांत माळा, पोर्ट सय्यद व एडन यांचे प्रासंगिक वर्णन आलेले आहे. राज्यारोहण समारंभाच्या निरनिराळ्या कार्यक्रमांचे पुस्तकांतील वर्णन वाचतांना त्या भव्य महोत्सवाचे स्पष्ट चित्र वाचकांसमोर उभे राहतें. ब्रिटिश वर्णन त्यांनी " संगीताची व वैद्यकोपचाराची भूमि " असें केले असून तें सार्थ आहे. पॅरिस येथील आपल्या मुक्कामांत राजेसाहेबांनी तेथें त्या वेळी चालू असलेले आंतरराष्ट्रीय प्रदर्शन बारकाईने पाहिलें. या प्रदर्शनाचे त्यांनी केलेले वर्णनही चिकित्सक पद्धतीचे आहे. या पुस्तकाचा आणखी एक विशेष म्हणजे त्यांत दिलेली असंख्य उत्कृष्ट, प्रेक्षणीय व मनोवेषक चित्रे व फोटोग्राफ हा होय. त्यांच्यामुळे याला चांगलीच रंजकता व मनोहरता आली आहे. या पुस्तकांत आलेले काही फोटोग्राफ राजेसाहेबांच्या परिवारातील व परिचित मंडळींना निःसंशय संग्रहणीय वाटतील. सध्याच्या कागदाच्या इतक्या महर्गता व टंचाई असलेल्या काळांत उत्कृष्ट कागदावर, सफाईदार छपाईचा, सुंदर बांधणीचा व ग्लेज आर्ट पेपरवर छापलेल्या अनेक चित्रांनी खचलेला हा ग्रंथ आपल्या मित्रपरिवाराच्या हार्ती देऊन राजेसाहेबांनी आपल्या या द्वितीय युरोपीय यात्रेची यथायोग्य सांगता केली आहे, असें वाटल्यावांचून राहत नाही. आम्ही हा ग्रंथ राजेसाहेबांच्या सर्व इष्टमित्र चाहत्यांनी अवश्य नजरेखाली घालावा व संग्रही ठेवावा अशी आनंदाने शिफारस करतो.

* * *

The Times of India, 1st September 1942

His Highness the Raja of Bhore has written an interesting account of his last visit to Europe in connection with the Coronation festivities. The volume, lavishly produced with many illustrations is a picturesque record of his tour.

* * *

Asiatic Review, October 1942

Raja Shrimant Sir Raghunathrao Shankarrao, K.C.I.E., the Ruler of Bhore, described for the benefit of his people his first visit to this country in 1930 under the title of *Twenty-One Weeks in Europe*. For a like purpose he narrates his experiences and impressions on a further visit in *The Royal Coronation and My Second Trip to Europe* (1937), when he was accompanied by a happy family party. An outstanding feature of this handsome volume is the excellent choice of photographs of the Coronation and of personal events connected with the tour and the family party accompanying the Raja. In his foreword, Lieut.-Colonel P. Gaisford compliments the Raja Saheb on having brought a serious and studious attitude of mind to bear on his travels, and on having bestowed much time and labour on the story. Many of the Raja Saheb's remarks show a discriminating view of English life, and his many British friends will appreciate his kindly references.

OPINIONS

My dear Raja Saheb,

I am glad to be able to tell you that Their Majesties have been graciously pleased to accept the copies of your book "The Royal Coronation and My Second Trip to Europe". I have been particularly desirous to convey to you Their Majesties' thanks for the copies and for the letter which accompanied them.

Kolhapur, 14th November 1942.	}	Yours sincerely, COSMO G. N. EDWARDS, Resident for Kolhapur and the Deccan States.
*		*

Dear Raja Saheb,

I write to thank you for your letter of July 26th and for the copy of your book "Royal Coronation and My Second Trip to Europe". I have only had time as yet to glance through its pages but it is clearly a most interesting record, and I look forward to a more leisurely perusal of your impressions on the Coronation and its functions, and on the many places you visited. You kindly refer in your letter to the visit you paid to my house in London in the spring of 1937. Believe me, Mrs. Amery and I have the pleasantest recollection of that occasion. May I conclude by assuring you that it is a gratification to me that the honour of K.C.I.E. has been conferred on you during my tenure of Office as Secretary of State. May you live many years to enjoy it.

With kindest regards.

Whitehall, London, 31st August 1942.	}	Yours sincerely, L. S. AMERY, (Present) Secretary of State for India.
*		*

My dear Raja Saheb,

The published account of the Royal Coronation and of your second trip to Europe which you have been kind enough to send me, has just arrived.

Please accept my grateful thanks for this most interesting record of a most memorable occasion. It will give pleasure to a very wide circle of Your Highness's friends.

With kind remembrances and all good wishes.

Yorkshire, 21st August 1942.	}	Yours sincerely, ZETLAND, (Then) Secretary of State for India.
*		*

My dear Raja Saheb,

Thank you very much for sending me a copy of your book, "Royal Coronation and My Second Trip to Europe" which I have been reading with great pleasure and interest. It is kind of you to have sent it. I hope that you and your family are well and that all goes happily in Bhor.

With all best wishes.

London, S. W. 3, }
22nd September 1942. }

Your sincere friend,
FREDERICK SYKES,
Ex-Governor of Bombay.

* * *

Dear Raja Saheb,

I am so delighted with the book you have sent me and am looking forward so much to reading it. It was indeed kind of you to think of me and let me have it. Hoping you are well and my love to dear India.

Yours gratefully,
London, S. W. 1, } MARIE WILLINGDON,
September 1942. } Wife of an Ex-Governor-General of India.

* * *

Dear Raja Saheb,

Thank you for your letter of 11th June and for sending me a copy of your book "Royal Coronation and My Second Trip to Europe". It was such a pleasure to meet you in 1937 and I am deeply touched by your kindness in letting me have this record of the inspiring happenings of that year.

Yours sincerely,
Kingsway, London, W. C. 2, } R. A. BUTLER,
20th August 1942. } Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

* * *

My dear Raja Saheb,

It is with the greatest interest and pleasure that I have read your beautiful and charming book, that you were so very kind as to send me.

The photographs are most attractive and the account of your visit to England and your travels through the British Isles most interesting and instructive. If I may say so, your style is delightfully clear and good.

Your account of Karlsbad roused old memories, for I used to go there with my father General Kincaid, when he was still alive. Karlsbad

was then part of Austria. No one then thought of it as part of Czechoslovakia. I never saw Vienna. I wish I had, because in those days it was the Capital of the Hapsburg Empire and still the centre of all its romance and gaiety.

I read with great interest your reference to me at page 111 and I also liked very much the photograph of yourself and myself at page 9 seated together on a sofa in Kensington Mansions. It was very good of you to have included it in your fascinating book.

I do hope that your charming son whom I met at K. Mansions was the better for your trip to Europe and Karlsbad.

With ever kind wish and ever so many thanks for remembering me and sending me a copy of your book. No gift could have pleased me more.

Ever my dear friend.

England, }
22nd August 1942. }

Yours very sincerely,
CHARLES A. KINCAID,
Ex-High Court Judge (Bombay).

* * *

My dear Raja Saheb,

Your very kind present of your book on the Coronation of Their Majesties in 1937 and your travels in Europe in that year has reached me and is greatly appreciated by me. It is a charming and interesting gift, and I write to thank you very much for it. What a pleasurable time it must have been for you and I trust that your health has benefited from your consultation with Austrian and other Doctors. I hope that you and your family are all quite well and in this hope Lady Wilberforce-Bell joins me. We do not hear a great deal of news from India these days and the doings of Congress alone have found much place lately in the news. But all seems well.

We are all in England bent on the war and we hope it will not be long before we are able to resume a general offensive. I would not live to be a Nazi commander when that happens. With all kind remembrances and good wishes, and again thank you very much for remembering me and sending me the Travel book.

Yours very sincerely,

Eastington 12 }
19th August 1942. } HAROLD WILBERFORCE-BELL,
Ex-Agent to the Governor-General for
the Deccan States and Resident at Kolhapur.

* * *

Dear Raja Saheb,

Thank you for sending me a copy of your book "Royal Coronation and My Second Trip to Europe". This forms a most interesting record of a historic occasion, to which the photographs give an added charm.

Thank you so much.

London, S. W. 1, }
21st September 1942. }

Yours sincerely,
RICHARD LAW,
M. P.

* * *

My dear Raja Saheb,

Your letter of the 18th June arrived yesterday, together with a copy of your recent publication entitled, "Royal Coronation and My Second Trip to Europe". I remember well reading, "Twenty-one Weeks in Europe", which told of your tour abroad in 1930, when I had the great pleasure of seeing you on more than one occasion in London, and at my home.

I only wish that I had been in England during your Coronation visit, as both Lady Wilson and I would have been so glad to have seen you and the family again.

I have thoroughly enjoyed reading your book of the story of the Coronation and your visit to various centres in Europe was, I can assure you, really interesting. The photographs, apparently, were taken mainly by the Yuwaraj, and have added greatly to the interest of the book, and these personal little snapshots do mean so much, in addition to the ordinary more or less official photographs.

All that I can really say is that we both enjoyed reading the book very much and I have to thank you very warmly indeed for sending me a copy. The only blot on our pleasure in reading of your tour was to think of those places which you visited in Europe and which now are so unhappily in the hands of the Nazis, and even Vichy itself is not by any means a free City, as it is more or less, practically owned by the Germans. It is really extremely sad to think of the glories of the past of these famous places, and their position to-day.

One can only hope that the time is not far distant, when it will be possible for us to go back and visit these historic spots and places which were of such benefit to all people in the past, in days of peace again.

Both Lady Wilson and I send our warmest regards to you and all your family. We trust that you are very well, and I feel sure that you

are carrying on that excellent work which you have always done in the interests of the people of Bhor.

Your sincere friend,

LESLIE WILSON,

Governor of Queensland and
Ex-Governor of Bombay.

Brisbane, }
August 14th, 1942. }

* * *

My dear Raja Saheb,

I duly received in this office yesterday by book-post your account of the 'Royal Coronation and your Second Trip to Europe'. I am most grateful for the gift and for your letter of June 11 accompanying it. This volume will take its place on my bookshelves with the account of your first visit to Europe, which from time to time I look at, and which also interests members of my family. The account of the Coronation is particularly detailed and impressive, and I congratulate you upon obtaining so many excellent photographs to accompany the text. As Colonel Gaisford remarks in his Foreword, you brought a serious and studious attitude of mind to bear on your travels, and you have not grudged time and labour in making the record as complete as possible. I have to thank you also for the kind personal reference made to me at page 110.

With kind regards and many thanks.

I am, yours sincerely,

London, S. W. I. }
3rd September 1942. }

F. H. BROWN,
Hon. Secretary, East India Association.

* * *

Dear Raja Saheb,

It is so nice of you to send me your book and I will read it with much interest. You seem to have had a most comprehensive tour and I am sure that your sons and daughters must have enjoyed it enormously.

Yours sincerely,

Simla, }
2nd June 1942. }

DOREEN LINLITHGOW,
Vicerene.

* * *

My dear Raja Saheb,

I write to acknowledge, with many thanks, the receipt of your book describing your travels in Europe in 1937. I have read it all through with great pleasure and interest and feel really grateful to you for the manner in which you have thus arranged to share with your friends the enjoyment which you and your family derived from these most interesting journeys and experiences.

I feel that my thanks are also due to your son for the numerous excellent photographs which are special features of the book.

New Delhi, }
30th May 1942. }

Yours sincerely,
K. S. FITZE,
Political Secretary to Government of India.

* * *

My dear friend,

Many thanks for Your Highness' letter of the 6th June and for so kindly sending me a copy of your publication "Royal Coronation and My Second Trip to Europe".

I have already glanced through it and it seems to have been extremely well got up with great care and labour and I hope to read more of it at leisure.

Hoping that Your Highness is very well and with best wishes.

Camp Bombay, }
18th June 1942. }

Yours sincerely,
GANGA SINGH,
Maharaja of Bikaner.

* * *

Dear Raja Saheb,

I thank you very much for the copy of your recent publication "Royal Coronation and My Second Trip to Europe", which I read with much interest. I was more than pleased to read kindly references to my father.

With best wishes.

Mysore, }
8th July 1942. }

Yours sincerely,
JAYA CHAMARAJA WADIYAR,
Maharaja of Mysore.

* * *

Dear Raja Saheb,

Many thanks for a copy of your recent publication "Royal Coronation and My Second Trip to Europe".

Travel has an educational value for those who undertake it, but its value is enhanced manifold by personages like you who place the experience and benefit they derive from such extensive travels at the disposal of our countrymen. To a few among those even who go abroad comes the opportunity of witnessing such historical functions as the "Coronation".

I congratulate you on the successful termination of your travel which was undertaken under happy circumstances when peace and tranquillity reigned supreme, in the company of those dear and near to you.

The book will be of much interest to every one into whose hands it goes either because it revives old memories or because it sharpens desire to visit art treasures and places of rare beauty when peace and tranquillity replace turmoil once more.

Yours sincerely,

Dungarpur, }
7th July 1942. }

LAKSMAN SINGH,
Maharawal of Dungarpur.

* * *

Dear Rajesaheb,

I received your kind letter dated 6th June 1942 and a copy of your book "Royal Coronation and My Second Trip to Europe". Please accept my sincere thanks for your kind thoughts in sending the book to me. I find the book very interesting and I am sure it will be found useful by persons anxious to know something about the West but are not fortunate enough to visit Europe.

I was delighted to hear that your daughter and son have passed their University examinations and may I request you to convey my hearty congratulations to them?

Hoping you are in the best of health.

Yours sincerely,

Kolhapur, }
9th June 1942. }

TARABAI CHHATRAPATI,
Senior Maharanisahab of Kolhapur.

* * *

श्रीमंत राजेश्री, सर रघुनाथराव शंकरराव ऊर्फ बाबासाहेब पंत सचीव, राजेसाहेब, सं. भोर.

आपलें 'युरोपचा दुसरा प्रवास व राज्यारोहणसमारंभ' हें पुस्तक अत्यंत अगत्य-पूर्वक आमचे अवलोकनासाठीं पाठविलें होतें तें आम्हीं काळजीपूर्वक वाचलें. पुस्तक आम्हास फार आवडलें. पुस्तक अतिशय चांगल्या रीतीनें लिहिलें असून त्यांतील फोटोग्राफस् तर अति उत्तम आहेत. अशा प्रकारचें सुंदर पुस्तक आपण प्रसिद्ध केल्याबद्दल आपलें अभिनंदन करावें तेवढें थोडेंच आहे.

औष,
ता. २७ जून ४२. }

भवानराव,
राजेसाहेब, संस्थान औष.

* * *

क. न. वि. वि.

आपलेकडून आपलें प्रवासाचें पुस्तक आलें तें आनंदानें स्वीकारण्यांत आलें.

पुस्तक वाचनीय आहे. भरपूर फोटोग्राफस् व त्यांची माहिती वाचतांना क्षणभर तें दृश्य स्वतः पहावें—अनुभवानेंच—अशी उत्सुकता वाढते.

संपूर्ण वाचल्याखेरीज व चित्रसंग्रह पुन्हा पुन्हा पाहिल्याखेरीज पुस्तक खालीं ठेवत नाहीं.

चि. स. सौ. सूनबाईंचे बालपणचे प्रवासांतील फोटो मात्र आम्हां सर्वांना खरोखरीच आवडले यांत शंका नाहीं.

चि. सर्व लहानांना सप्रेम आशीर्वाद.

कुसुंदवाड,
ता. ६ जून १९४२. }

सी. पटवर्धन,
डॉवेजर राणीसाहेब, कुसुंदवाड (सीनीयर)

* * *

My dear Sir Raja Saheb,

Extremely glad and thankful for your having so very kindly sent me a copy of your recent publication—"Royal Coronation and My Second Trip to Europe". I find the book very interesting and also very instructive. I am sure that it will add to my knowledge and broaden my outlook. I heartily thank you once again for this kindness of yours.

We are all doing well and hope that this finds you all in the enjoyment of excellent health.

Madhavpur, }
17th June 1942. }

Yours sincerely,
G. M. PATWARDHAN,
Raja of Kurundwad Junior.

* * *

My dear Raja Saheb,

Your kind letter dated 7-6 is duly to hand and I have the pleasure to acknowledge receipt of your recent publication—"Royal Coronation and My Second Trip to Europe". It was very kind of you to have sent me a presentation copy of the same. I have gone through the whole book. It's illustrations are superb and in years to come when peace once again descends on Europe it would be interesting to revisit the places again and see how much havoc has been caused by this maddenning War of aggression and oppression. I am confident that the book will have a wider appeal than what it might be expected to have.

I continue to be in Pindi for the present.

I hope this finds you and the ruling family of Bhor in excellent health and spirits, as it leaves me here.

With best wishes and all regards.

Rawalpindi, }
18th June 1942. }

Yours sincerely,
RAGHUBIR SINH,
Yuwaraj of Sitamau.

* * *

Dear Sir,

My Raja Bahadur understands that His Highness the Raja Saheb of Bhor has written a very interesting book on his visit to England for the Coronation.

As my Raja Bahadur is also very interested in travels he would very much like to have a copy of it. So if possible I shall be grateful if you can kindly send a copy of it to me.

Daspalla State, }
31st August 1942. }

Offg. Personal Assistant to
Raja Bahadur, Daspalla.

The Private Secretary to His Highness the Raja Saheb of Bhor, Bhor.

* * *

My dear Raja Saheb,

Very many thanks for the kind presentation of the most interesting book about Your Highness's travels in Europe which has been very enjoyable reading.

I toured all over Europe and returned late in 1938 and did it by car with a combined Chauffeur, interpreter and guide and saw quite a bit of the Continent, apart of course being in Great Britain for nearly 2 months.

One shudders when the thought comes to mind what these wonderful places must be now in these heavy bombardments.

Again thanking Your Highness for the most interesting book.

Yours sincerely,

Daspalla State, }
19th September 1942. }

KISHOR CHANDRADEO BHANJA,
Raja of Daspalla.

* * *

My dear Raja Saheb,

I am so much obliged to you for the copy of your book "Royal Coronation and My Second Trip to Europe". It is most interesting. I have read some of it and looked at many of the pictures. When I have more time, I shall read the rest of it. I remember the Tea Party you refer to at page 117.

I hope you are enjoying good health.

Yours very sincerely,

Bombay, }
30th June 1942. }

JOHN BEAUMONT,
Chief Justice.

* * *

My dear Shrimant Raja Saheb,

I have read your present work with avidity and pleasure and have appreciated your graphic descriptions and have enjoyed your keen observations and apt remarks, as especially I have had the pleasure of visiting most of the places described by you, although my visits were hurried and so I have derived much more information than I had experienced.

The Coronation Ceremony has been so vividly described as to make the reader, who has visited the sites on other occasions bring before one's memory and enable him to feel as if he was witnessing the scene described by you.

The photographs, with which the volume is illustrated add to the pleasure of going through the Volume.

Again expressing my obligations to you for your kind gift and wishing you long life, happiness and prosperity.

Yours sincerely,

Indore, }
15th June 1942. }

M. V. KIBE.
Ex-Minister, Indore.

* * *

My dear Raja Saheb,

Many thanks for Your Highness' letter of the 7th. I appreciate your kindly thought in sending me a copy of your book.

I have read your book with much interest. Your accounts of the Coronation Ceremony and impressions of the places visited by you are most interesting.

With kindest regards.

Baroda, }
23rd June 1942. }

I am, Yours sincerely,
V. T. KRISHNAMACHARI,
Diwan, Baroda.

* * *

Shrimant Sarkar,

I beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a copy of Your Highness's recent publication "Royal Coronation and My Second Trip to Europe" 1942.

I am grateful to Your Highness to find references made in the publication about my work in Bhore during your absence in Europe on tour. I am indeed delighted to find that whenever an opportunity offers, Your Highness has been pleased to make reference to my humble services in Bhore in your public speeches and writings. For this act of kindness I cannot adequately express my gratitude.

Jamkhandi, }
18th June 1942. }

Your Highness's
ever obedient and humble servant,

M. N. HULYAL,
Ex-Dewan, Bhore.

* * *

'Royal Coronation and My Second Trip to Europe 1937' by Sir Raghunathrao alias Babasaheb Pant Sachiv, Raja Saheb of Bhore, is a very interesting and instructive work. As the title indicates, the book mainly deals with incidents connected with the Coronation of Emperor George VI, which took place in 1937. The Coronation of a King is a ritual and ceremony the ideals and details of which enable us to enter into the very spirit that throbs in the life of his administration and subjects. The lucid, succinct and first-hand account of the Coronation of George VI, which the Raja Saheb has given in the present work, enables us to understand and appreciate the qualities of patriotism, organisation, unity, high sense of duty and propriety and the love of constitutionalism, that animate the British people. The style of the author is quite adequate to the task and conjures before the mental eye of the reader the picture of the pomp and grandeur of the British Empire, as it was reflected in the Coronation Ceremony performed at its capital in 1937. Many readers must, no doubt, have read telegraphic summaries of this ceremony as

given in daily newspapers on that occasion. But if a person wants to get a connected account in a permanent form of the Coronation Ceremony he will have to turn to the present work. How the seats are arranged, how the Royal procession enters the Abbey, how the king is presented to the assembled people, how they are asked whether they would accept him as their ruler, how he takes the coronation oath, how he is then anointed, invested and enthroned,—is all graphically described by the author. The picture raised before our mental eye by the graphic style is rendered still more realistic by the scores of artistic photographs of the occasion, which beautify the book and proclaim the artistic skill of the photographer, the Yuvaraj Bhausaheb of Bhore.

Chapters II, III and V describe the medical and health resort facilities of Vienna, Karlsbad and Vichy and Chapter IV describes the International Exhibition held in Paris in 1937. They are full of valuable information and are also sumptuously illustrated. They refer to and describe an Europe which no longer is in existence today ; while reading them, the reader is reminded of the famous verse of Bhartrihari, which proclaims the vanity of human grandeur :—

सा रम्या नगरी महान्स नृपतिः सामन्तचक्रं च तत् ।
 पार्श्वे तस्य च सा विदग्धपरिषत्तश्चन्द्रबिंबांगना ॥
 उद्विक्तः स च राजपुत्रनिबहस्ते बन्दिनस्ताः कथाः ।
 सर्वे यस्य वशादगात्स्मृतिपथं कालाय तस्मै नमः ॥

The book is a very valuable and instructive work and is an unmis-
 takable proof of the literary taste and ability and the discriminating eye
 of its royal author. It deserves to be on the shelf of every lover of
 books and library.

Benares, }
 25th May 1942. }

Dr. A. S. ALTEKAR, M.A., LL.B., D.Litt.,
 Professor, Benares Hindu University.

*

*

*

Dear Sir,

The undersigned took an early opportunity of reading the contents
 and was very interested indeed with all His Highness has written.
 The material and the accompanying photographs make a very good
 record of the trip and the Coronation, and we shall be pleased to keep
 the book handy here for anyone who wishes to read the same.

We beg to remain.

Yours faithfully,

Bombay, }
 22nd June 1942. }

G. H. BROWN,
 For Pro. Thos. Cook & Son, Ltd.

The Private Secretary to His Highness the Raja of Bhore, Bhore.

*

*

*

Dear Sir,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of the copy of "Royal Coronation" which His Highness the Raja Saheb so kindly presented to H. M. S. Ranchi.

I, and my brother officers of this ship, are extremely grateful for this interesting book, and I have no doubt that it will remain in the Library for many years as an interesting memento of that auspicious event, and of His Highness the Raja Saheb's voyage in our ship.

I remain,

Yours sincerely,

H.M.S. Ranchi, }
London, 1st November 1942. }

Sub.-Lt. R. N. V. R.
Hon. Librarian.

The Private Secretary to His Highness the Raja of Bhor, Bhor.

* * *

May it please Your Highness,

Your monumental book "Royal Coronation and My Second Trip to Europe" is a masterpiece and I shall reckon it a piece of good fortune if I can have a copy of the same. If it can be had at some price the same may graciously be intimated to me to be remitted in advance to obtain the book subsequently.

With dutiful respects and apologies.

I am,

Your Highness' most respectfully,

Ajmer, }
22nd June 1942. }

MOHANLAL,
Constitutional Adviser to C. I. Chiefs.

* * *

May it please Your Highness,

I feel it a very high honour indeed to be the recipient of Your Highness' gracious gift of your monumental book "Royal Coronation and My Second Visit to Europe". It displays Your Highness' great broad-mindedness, keen observation and perception and above all your versatile talents such as is rarely seen amongst the noble order of Princes and Ruling Chiefs in India. I feel it my humble duty to pay my warm tribute to Your Highness' literary taste which is characteristic of your illustrious family. May Providence be pleased to grant you a long life of increasing glory and prosperity so that not only your State but the entire order of the Ruling Princes and the Indian community in general may reap the benefits of your ripe experience, sound judgment and broad vision !

As Your Highness has a heart of gold I venture to implore Your Highness to magnanimously bestow upon me a copy of your marvellous publication which contains an account of your 1st trip to Europe as also Your Highness' autographed Photo which may inspire and stimulate me and make plainer and brighter the path I must tread.

With dutiful homage and apologies.

I beg to subscribe myself for ever
Your Highness' respectfully,

Ajmer, }
13th July 1942. }

MOHANLAL,
Constitutional Adviser to C. I. Chiefs.

* * *

Dear Sir,

It is a special pleasure to thank His Highness the Raja Saheb of Bhore for his gracious and generous gift of his recent publication, "Royal Coronation and My Second Trip to Europe".

His Highness' previous kind gift describing his First Trip to Europe has been a most interesting volume to read; and we count it an honour to receive this second excellent publication for our Mission Library at Nasrapur, where it will be retained as previously requested.

We again express our deepest gratitude to His Highness for his kindness.

Yours sincerely,

Nasrapur, }
18th June 1942. }

J. W. STOTHARD.
Poona and Indian Village Mission.

The Private Secretary to the Raja of Bhore, Bhore.



Group Photo of the Party proceeding to Europe.

Sitting :—Padmavativiraje (now Sou. Vijayadevi Patwardhan), Vinayaraj, Raja Saheb, Bapusaheb and Rasasaheb.
Standing :—Mr. M. R. Purandare, Dr. B. S. Joshi, Mr. S. S. Mahashabde, Mr. N. G. Ambekar, Mr. V. S. Parkhi, & Rasasaheb A. R. Joshi.

INTRODUCTION

Hardly did I ever think on my return from my first tour of Europe in 1930 that I would have an occasion to visit the Continent again. But strange indeed are divine dispensations. After the first impulses of the genuine grief felt all over the world for the most lamentable demise of His late Majesty King George V in the beginning of 1936 began to subside, announcement was made that the Coronation Ceremony of the successor to the Throne of England would be celebrated with due pomp and ceremony in May 1937 according to the traditional and time-honoured rituals. As a loyal Indian Ruler a thought spontaneously flashed upon my mind that I should avail myself of the rare opportunity of witnessing the greatest world pageant and tender my respectful homage and heartiest felicitations to the King Emperor by personal attendance. The pleasant idea that the invigorating climate of Europe would also greatly benefit my health like my first tour and help to rehabilitate my constitution which had not completely recovered from my long illness in 1932, due to the sad demise of my wife late Sou. Laxmibai Saheb, assisted me in finally determining to make a second tour abroad and I made all my arrangements on the lines of my first tour. I had settled to take Yuwraj Bhausaheb, the Rajkumars Bapusaheb and Raosaheb and the Rajkumaris Padmavatiraje and the eldest grand-daughter Vimalaraje with me this time. It was decided to sail from Bombay by the "S. S. Ranchi" of the P. & O. on the 17th April 1937 so as to reach London just in time to see the Coronation festivities almost from the outset. I was staying in London for a month and this time I had arranged to put up in the Kensington Palace Mansions Hotel near the Albert Memorial. Owing to the rightly anticipated great rush of the Coronation guests and visitors from the four corners of the world, suitable accommodation had to be reserved months in advance everywhere and naturally at a considerable cost. From London I went to Vienna to take expert medical advice of that medically famous place about my health and that

of the Yuwaraj Bhausahab and spent more than a fortnight there, visiting the beautiful environments of the Land of Music in my leisure moments. From there I visited the famous Spa of Karlsbad in Czechoslovakia. After passing about ten days in that pleasant health-resort, I turned towards Paris to have at least a glimpse of the Great International Exhibition, as it was incomplete even till then. Spending the first week of July in the Capital of France and occasionally refreshing my reminiscences by renewed visits to the famous Versailles Palace with the enchanting gardens surrounding it, and a few other familiar places, I paid a day's hurried visit to Vichy, the Queen of Spa. From there I arrived at Marseilles to catch the "S. S. Ranapura" which was to sail therefrom on the 10th of July 1937. After two weeks' monotonous journey through the waters I returned to Bombay on Thursday at 4 p.m. on the 22nd idem and ran to Poona the same night. As it was the height of the rainy season I and my party had brief experience of mild sea-sickness. I therefore took a few days' rest at Poona as it was felt quite necessary, and arrived at Bhore on the 29th amidst the hearty welcome of my subjects.

Just a few days before proceeding to Europe this time, I had published a book "*Twenty-one Weeks in Europe*" describing in detail my foreign tour made in the year 1930. It was very useful during my travel as I was able to make a complimentary present of it to my friends and well-wishers whom I had occasion to visit while in London and elsewhere. The keen and warm appreciation of that book coupled with the insistent suggestion that I should pen the account of my Second Tour led me to think in this direction. And I am glad to admit that I readily accepted the suggestion, with the same objects with which I wrote my last book as explained in the introduction to that work. The present book is naturally confined in its scope, as my journey this time amounted to half of the former period and covered only three cities and two health-resorts. Besides I had to avoid the repetition of the former details and the general impressions. The ensuing few pages have, therefore, been solely devoted to describing the new things that I was able to see during my sojourn and I trust it will not be found to be wearisome.

In preparing this volume Rao Saheb A. R. Joshi, B.A. LL.B., who accompanied me during this tour also was of very great assistance to me as last time. But I deeply regret to record here the sad demise of Rao Saheb Joshi in 1938 and the anguish is all the more heightened by the thought that he is not alive to see this book. Dr. B. S. Joshi, M.B., B.S., Durbar Surgeon, whom I had taken with me to look after myself and the health of the party usefully helped me in writing about the medical facilities available at Vienna and the Spas. To both of them I am sincerely thankful for their co-operation.

The readers will find that some of the statements especially those relating to the political status of some Continental countries with the other e. g. Austria, need amendment, but it should be remembered that the account was written immediately after our return to India. So, it is suggested that while reading the book the readers should please make a prior mental note that the book tries to give and depict the situation as we saw in our tour in 1937. Much water has flown since then and there are also some political upheavals in some of the Continental countries. The present World War has immensely modified the map of Europe, but with that we are not here concerned.

The delay in publishing this book was unavoidable as I had to undergo an operation and consequent illness was inevitable. Besides the Celebrations of my 60th Birth-day Anniversary kept me engaged for a number of days.

This preface would be certainly incomplete if no specific mention be made about the Yuwaraj who with his zeal and eagerness took so many snaps and photos of various places visited by us. It is only through his assistance in this respect that the book contains so many interesting photos of our tour.

It gives me immense pleasure to state that a very lucid, appreciative and racy Foreword to my present book is penned by no less a personality than our esteemed Resident for Kolhapur and the Deccan States who was kind enough to go through the account of my present book. The perusal of the Foreword will surely bring home to the mind of the reader the desirability,

may the necessity, of undertaking tours to countries which have made gigantic strides in the realm of various Arts and Learning. Much more can be said about this learned Foreword but I deliberately refrain myself from making any further remark in the hope that the reader should form his own estimate about it. I once again would like to place on record my genuine gratefulness and sincere thanks to the worthy Residen Lt.-Col. P. Gaisford for the regard and esteem shown by him.

Now to conclude, I must say that my only apology in bringing out this sister volume consists in my firm belief that the impressions gathered and things seen in my tour should be made known to others. I have, with a view to facilitate the easy grasp of the matter, inserted a sufficient number of photos. I therefore trust that the book will serve its purpose and be a source of inspiration and occasional instruction to its kind readers.

R. S. Pant Sachiv,
Raja of Bhor.

CONTENTS

	PAGE
INTRODUCTION 	iii-v
CHAPTER I—CORONATION FESTIVITIES IN LONDON 	1-49

Reception at Aden—Precursor of the Paris Exhibition—Improvements and new experiences in the Steamer—Arrival in London—Engagements in the month—Events in the week preceding the Coronation—Dr. Davies' discourse on Queen Victoria—Importance of the Sovereign in the constitution of the British Empire—Preparations for the Coronation in London—The Bus Strike—The Coronation Week—The post-Coronation events—Loyal Address of Over-seas Representatives—Honours' List—Events on the Coronation Day—Arrival of the Guests and Procession at the Abbey—Seating Arrangement—The Royal Representatives and Indian Princes—Members of the House of Commons and the Church—Music Entertainment—Procession of the Regalia—Arrival of the Princesses and Queen Mary—The Royal Procession—The Coronation Chair and the Thrones—The Ceremony and the Recognition—The Oath—Anointing—The Investiture—Inthronation—Pealty and Homage—Crowning the Queen—The Holy Communion—The Post-Communion—Recess—The Specialities of the Procession—Return Journey—Some Variations in the Ceremonial—The Weather during the Coronation and the Processions—The Pageantry as witnessed by the outsiders—Specialities of the Coronation—The King's Broadcast—Decoration in the Selfridge Stores—The Significance of the Coronation as it appealed to my mind—Some Post-Coronation events—Striking similarity of the Coronation ceremonies all the world over—The Naval Review at Spithead—Coronation Costume Ball at the Albert Hall

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS

Imperial Conference—Non-official *Dinner* to Empire Premiers—Sight-seeing in the Metropolis—The Science Museum—The Kensington Palace—Keats' House—The Kenwood Park—Alexandra Palace—The British Broadcasting House—Dramas and Cinemas—Visits with High Personages—The Balls at the

Buckingham Palace—The Royal Tournament of Olympia—Consultation with an Harley Street expert—A word in advance about the Paris Exhibition—The Momentous Change in the Cabinet—Mr. Des Raj—Travel to Vienna—Pro. Hari Prasad Shastri

CHAPTER II—THE LAND OF MUSIC AND MEDICINE ... 50-71

A word about my treatment—Sight-seeing in Vienna—A few enjoyable entertainments—Some more details about Vienna—The relation of Vienna with the Country—Two notable Cinema Pictures—View-points in the Vienna forest—The Kahlenberg and the Leopoldsberg—Heiligenkreuz and Baden—Berg Kreuzenstien—Klosternenburg—Sophienalpe—National Festival—Municipal Tenements—Dianabad—Gansehaufelbad and other beaches—The Austro-Indian Society's At-Home—The Indian Institutes of Science and Commerce—The Hapsburgs and the Spanish Riding School—Display of the Riding School—The various movements—A few minor matters—Absence of Cricket—Medical facilities available in Vienna—The American Medical Association—The Viennese School of Medicine and the University—Something about famous composers

CHAPTER III—THE TOWN OF SULPHUR SPRINGS ... 72-86

Journey to Karlsbad—Situation and environments of Karlsbad—The Discovery of the Spa—Geological Origin—The Sprudel and the general nature of the Springs—Export and preparations of Mineral Waters—The Other Notable Springs—The use of Mineral Waters—Drinking of Spring Waters—Bath Establishments—The Radiological Institute—Other Factors of Karlsbad Cure—The Bath Establishments and the Zonder Institute—Karlsbad Incrustations—Stadt Park and the Hall—Meeting Dr. Bennes at the Stadt Theatre—A novel musical instrument and Elephants' feats at a Variety Show—View-points at Karlsbad—Gemsfelson—Peculiar Rock formation at Elbogen—Industrial Factories and Radium mines—The Radium mine at Jachymov—The Application Pavilion—An afternoon excursion to Marienbad—General description of Marienbad—Children's drive through mule carts—Cure taken at Karlsbad—Zonder Institute—The Building of a Bath establishment—Mr. W. Stein and Mrs. Stein—Journey to Paris

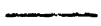
CHAPTER IV—THE PARIS INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION ...87-101

Tuileries Gardens—The International Exhibits—Its general lay-out—Its beautiful view at night—The bridges and different sections—The Island of the Swans and the French Provincial Houses—Some of the Foreign pavilions—The Palace of Discoveries—A Few Notable Pavilions—The Pavilion of Italy—The Pavilions of Belgium and Holland—The German and Russian Pavilions—The British and other Pavilions—The Amusement Park—A round about the Exhibition through the river Seine—General Remarks—The Versailles Gardens

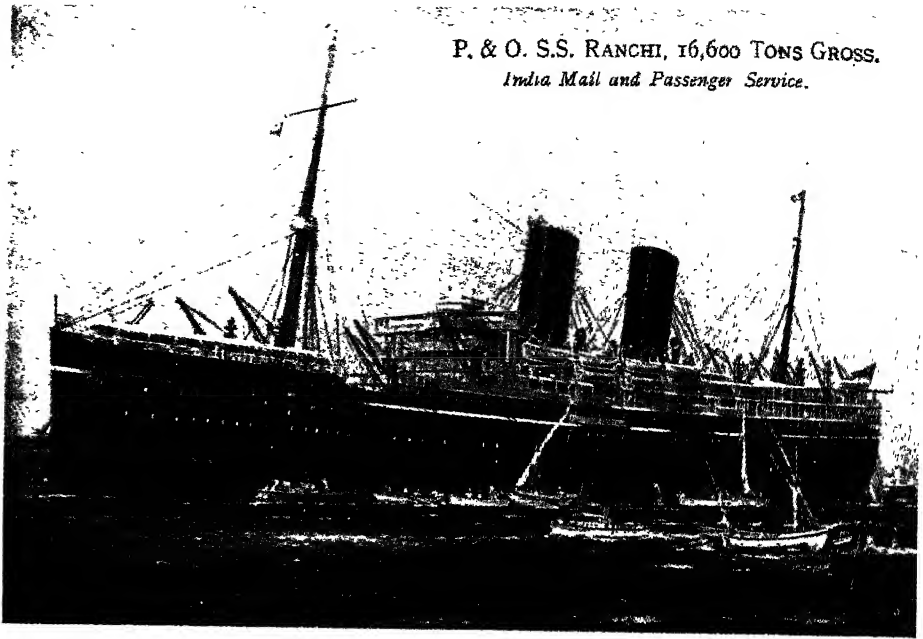
CHAPTER V—THE QUEEN OF SPAS AND THE LAST PHASE OF THE SOJOURN ... 102-106

APPENDIX A—DIARY OF THE TOUR ... 107-118

APPENDIX B—ADDRESSES PRESENTED TO AND REPLIES GIVEN BY SHRIMANT RAJA SAHEB PRIOR TO DEPARTURE AND AFTER RETURN FROM THIS TRIP TO EUROPE ... 119-139



P. & O. S.S. RANCHI, 16,600 TONS GROSS.
India Mail and Passenger Service.



S. S. Ranchi

Page 1



Tea-party given by Dr. Aphale, Son-in-law
of Mr. N. G. Ambekar at Aden.

Page 1

CHAPTER I

CORONATION FESTIVITIES IN LONDON

My sojourn from Bhore to London for the Coronation was not, in general, of a different character from what it was in 1930. I had the same kind of hearty farewells in Bhore, Poona and Bombay as when I went abroad last time. At Aden Dr. Aphale and Mrs. Snehalata-bai Joshi, B. A., cordially welcomed me and the Yuwaraj on behalf of the Deccan and Gujarathi inhabitants of Shaikh Othman and the Steamer Point and I was taken to Shaikh where I was entertained to a sumptuous Tea-party on their joint behalf. I was greatly impressed with the amity and unity of the Indians assembled there and it was specially gratifying to meet Mrs. Aphale and Mrs. Joshi of Bhore, the latter being the first matriculated girl from the Bhore High School and the first lady graduate from my Capital.

Aden was now a de facto separate Crown Colony and it was disconcerting to think that its connection with Bombay developed for about a century was on the way of gradual decline, as was apparent from the talk of some of the Bombay staff there, in regard to returning to India ere long. It is hoped that this tie will not be altogether severed in pursuance of the promises given by Government from time to time to maintain the facilities afforded to Indians respecting business and service.

At Port-Said the attractive advertisements on the shore, of the then impending Paris Exhibition and the arrival of some of the representatives from Palestine for the Coronation were noteworthy. Already there were in the S. S. Ranchi the representatives for the Coronation from Malaya, including His Highness the Sultan of Pahang who were joined at Bombay by Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy, President of the Council of State, Mr. Mian Mahommed Rafi, Bar-at Law, Secretary to the Legislative Assembly, Rai Bahadur Lala Ram Saran Das, Member of the Council of State and Sir Cowasjee Jehangir the Coronation representatives of the Indian Legislatures. This

association of Coronation Representatives in the Steamer gave a tinge of the Coronation atmosphere to the environments therein and prepared us well in advance to partake of the then approaching enjoyable festivities.

The remarkable improvements in the facilities afforded in the Steamer which struck me were among others the provision of tea-trays for second saloon passengers instead of ready-made tea in a cup and basin, supply of suitable smaller tubs and buckets for sweet water in the bath-rooms and glass-pan covers for the decks in order to protect the passengers from climatic cold or rain while engaged in playing, resting or after-dinner dancing, provision of a Radio-set, free deck chairs, greater accommodation for playing and open air and pressure pipes in lieu of plain ones in the cabins. The mention of notable points and a greater variety of eatables on the menus appeared to me to be particularly remarkable and interesting. For instance, it was intimated on the reverse of the 22nd April's breakfast menu, while we were passing through the Red Sea that the Ship would pass at 11-30 A. M. Centre Peak Island Light-house on the Starboard side and Twelve Apostles at 12-45 P. M. Similarly we were informed of the arrival of the Jabal Attair Light-house at 2 P. M. abeam to Starboard. By the same process we learnt on the 24th idem that the Brothers Islands will be passed just after noon and highland of Egypt will be visible on portside during the afternoon on that day. Shadwan Island Light-house was seen abeam to port while on the point of the ship entering Suez Gulf at 5 P. M. and Ashrafi Island Light and Ras Gharib Light were passed subsequently after an interval of 2 and 5 hours. It was really gratifying to see how increasing attention is being paid by the Steamship Companies towards providing greater and greater comforts to the passengers so as to make the long sea-journey as easy and happy as possible.

There was a far greater number of children in the Steamer both homeward or outward than was the case when I travelled in the year 1930. It may be a pure coincidence. But it naturally gave me an idea of closely watching the homely life of the Westerners for a continuously pretty long time. The same keen



S. S. Ranchi, First Class Dining Saloon.

Page 2



Raosaheb, Padmavtiraje & Vimalaraje
on the Deck of S. S. Ranchi.

Page 2



Padmavtiraje and Vimalaraje throwing Decoits
on the Deck of S. S. Ranchi.

Page 2

attention to cleanliness and keeping to time in serving their meals and every other respect was easily remarkable. The universal joyfulness of the children whether playing on the decks or kept in the prams, particularly appealed to my mind and I often thought how the European parents were happy in that they were quite free from the crying and troublous tendency of Indian children. One of the reasons obviously appeared to be the good health due mainly to climate, but developed by maternity and child-welfare activities for years together in no less a degree. The children were no doubt according to universal tendencies haughty, and boisterous. But it was saturated with an air of pleasantness. Their games and plays also showed the spirit of boldness and militarism inculcated in the European children from their infancy as was visible from the toy-guns brandished by them near their tiny fortresses pitched on the decks.

At Malta, there was nothing particular except that we saw from our ship a battle-cruiser lying in anchor there. On our arrival in Marseilles, I proceeded direct from the Dock to London by the afternoon P. and O. Special Express with the Yuwaraj and the Rajkumars and Rajkumaris, while the staff followed me from the St. Charles Station, greeting the four-coloured P. and O. flag which commemorates the early history of the Company when it acquired precious trading facilities from Portugal and Spain on account of the valuable help rendered by its early founders to these countries in the Portuguese and Carist insurrections in the thirties of the last century. It was also a remarkable coincidence that the P. & O. Company was just completing its first centenary. During the spare time I was staying in the Steamer except a brief interval when I again paid a visit to the Notre Dame de la Garde with the children.

I arrived in London at the Victoria Station at 4 P.M. via Calais and Dover on the 1st of May 1937, when the Raja Saheb of Jamkhindi who had gone there ahead was kind enough to greet me. My friend Mr. Timms, retired Executive Engineer-Mutha Canals Division, and Captain Allanson of the Cooks were also present there to welcome me. From the Victoria Station we went to the Kensington Palace

Arrival in
London

Mansions where I had reserved three spacious and suitable flats well in advance, in view of the probability of not getting convenient quarters owing to the rush of visitors for the Coronation from every part of the world. Soon after my arrival at the residence, my friend Mr. C. B. Pooley, C. I. E., retired Superintendent Engineer-Deccan Irrigation Division, Bombay Presidency, purposely came to greet me there, from near Birmingham. He wanted to catch me at the Station, but was late on account of being held up on the way by traffic. I was staying in London for full one month and during this period, I had numerous experiences of thus being held up owing to the tremendous traffic of the metropolis. For this reason, I always took care to start pretty earlier when I had to keep up important engagements.

From the 3rd of May I received a number of invitations for the public functions arranged in connection with the Coronation, both official and private, and since then I was getting similar calls almost every day till my departure.

In the course of the month the total number of such invitations was no less than 50. Some of them I was unable to accept as they were for functions which were to take place after the date I had fixed for leaving London, while it did not become possible for me to attend a few others owing to clash of engagements or similar other unavoidable reasons. Besides I had to keep up appointments for interviews with high personages and friends or well-wishers and to attend to purely private social items such as tea, lunch or dinner parties offered by or given to the more intimate of them. In these circumstances, it will be seen that on an average, I had to fulfil not less than three engagements every working day. Consequently I had very little time in this second tour to pay attention to sight-seeing. Nor had I that intention in my mind on the present occasion, as I had had a sufficient glimpse of the same in my previous tour. Hence I did very little sight-seeing which I would briefly describe later on. The young Rajkumars and Rajkumaris had, however, to do it and I entrusted the same to one Mr. Des Raj and my Durbar Surgeon who, I am glad to say, discharged their task admirably. The former is a Punjabi Indian who has

Engagements
in the month



Kensington Palace Mansions, London.

settled in London for about 20 years and become thoroughly conversant with the ways and means in the West. I was satisfied with his services during my stay in the Imperial Capital and so I made over to him all my arrangements in regard to the travel on the Continent. It gives me a great pleasure to say here at once that Mr. Raj did his best to make the journey of my party quite comfortable and enjoyable and acquitted himself quite well in this direction also.

The important events that took place in the week preceding the Coronation were the Marchioness of Londonderry's Reception and those of the President and Council of the Royal Asiatic Society and the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the At-Home Parties of Sardar Mohansing, Adviser to the Secretary of State for India, Lord Clydesdale and the Speaker of the House of Commons. Mrs. (now Countess) Baldwin and the Rt. Hon'ble Mr. (now Earl) Baldwin had arranged a Garden Party on the eve of the Coronation. But it had to be cancelled on account of rain. The lecture of Dr. Collin G. Davies, Oxford University Reader of Indian History at the India House arranged by Sir Firozkhan Noon, High Commissioner for India, on "India and Queen Victoria" under the Presidentship of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda on the 4th May was an appropriate prelude to the Coronation festivities, as Queen Victoria was the first of the three Sovereigns in whose reigns, the high standard and respect for the constitutional monarchy for which the British Empire is aptly proud, was gradually developed.

Events in the week preceding the Coronation

Dr. Davies' discourse on Queen Victoria

Importance of the Sovereign in the constitution of the British Empire

In dilating upon the binding forces of the Empire and discussing the relations between its various parts, the speaker most opportunely pointed out the supreme importance of the Sovereign in the British Empire's constitution when he reminded the audience of the late Mr. Gladstone's words viz. "Parliament and ministers pass. But the Sovereign abides in lifelong duty and is to them as the oak in the forest is to the annual harvest in the field" and observed that the centrifugal tendencies in this heterogeneous empire, comprising different nations and races divided by space and civilization, religion and language, would be too strong without the

Sovereign. Apart from this, I was really surprised to learn from Dr. Davies' paper that Queen Victoria who was so liberal and far-sighted as to contemplate some judicial tribunal for the disputes between Indian Princes and Government, was no supporter of the Women's rights and opposed the over-education of Indian Women.

London was preparing for the Coronation almost since the announcement of the date fixed for the same in the middle of 1936, and the labours for the preparations assumed extensive intensity after the accession of Their Majesties King George VI and Queen Elizabeth on the 11th of December 1936. Several Committees such as the Claims Committee or the Accommodation

**Preparations
for the Corona-
tion in London** Committee were working day and night. The young but extremely energetic and resourceful Earl Marshal the Duke of Norfolk was bent upon making the ceremony a complete success surpassing its predecessors and cognate functions like those of the several Jubilees. Arrangements were made for decorating the Westminster Abbey in pursuance of up-to-date innovations and increasing the accommodation so as to contain a record number of visitors and guests, with the help of the recent contrivances invented in the Engineering Science. The streets or roads and the shops or houses on both sides all over the city and more especially on the procession routes were beautified with various sorts of ornamentations which human ingenuity with its present notions of art and architecture could design, the latter mainly by private owners or firms. Suitable arches were erected at intervals and befitting arrangements were made for electric illuminations. Iron stands were pitched on both sides of the procession routes on behalf of Government as well as by private business-men where private vacant spot on the roadside was or could be made available for the use of spectators who wished to watch the procession. Much profit was earned by enterprising individuals or corporations by disposing of the seats on the procession route at as high a price as possible according to the situation and demand. The pillars in the stands and the windows of private and public buildings were profusely and befittingly beflagged and ornamented with buntings and flower-pots with green foliage. Lord Cavan was in control of the overseas



Raja Saheb's Family Group, London.

troops. Tents were pitched in the Hydepark, Kensington and other gardens for the contingents representing the Colonies, Dominions, Dependencies and other parts of the Empire. Proper safeguards were also taken to control the naturally expected heavy traffic and rush of the sight-seers, under the direct supervision of Sir Philip Gane, Commissioner of Police, attention having been paid to every minute detail including the ambulance and first aid arrangements at short intervals of five yards all along the route.

The bus-owners had started a large scale strike when I reached London and it was in force almost till the end of my stay there. While driving to my residence on the day of my arrival, I happened to mark their procession. But what struck me most on that day as well as the succeeding weeks was the strictest discipline which the strikers followed all through, with the greatest patience, self-control and scrupulous respect for obeying the law. The same qualities were equally visible among the various services, notwithstanding the fact that the period being the most sensational on account of the Coronation was most trying and hence more likely any moment, to give a valid cause for raking up a quarrel. What a boon it would be to the society in general, if strikes, if at all they are unfortunately to occur, would occur in this peaceful, generous and reasonable mentality !

The memorable Coronation Week opened after two courts held in the first quarter of May with a State Banquet to the Foreign and Empire representatives by Their Majesties on Monday the 10th of May 1937 at the Buckingham Palace and then followed the Lunch party by Their Majesties at the Buckingham Palace for British Commonwealth Representatives, and Reception of the Oversea Dominion Representatives the next day along with the presentation of Addresses and Loyal Greetings by the Prime Ministers of the Dominions and by representatives of India and of the Colonial Empire. The Coronation Ceremony at the Abbey, the main and central function of the festivities, solemnly took place at the scheduled hour and according to prescribed rites and procedure. The success was due to the numerous rehearsals of the whole and several parts of the grand ceremony which were performed in the preceding fortnight.

**The Corona-
tion Week**

The State Banquet on the day following the Coronation, coupled with the presentation of Coronation medals to the Overseas Contingents, and the drive through the North London and the Foreign Office Dinner to Their Majesties at the Foreign Office and the Court Ball on the 14th idem were the remaining functions of the Coronation Week and the week following was marked with the India Office Reception, on the 18th, the Guildhall Banquet on the next day and the gorgeous and the most inspiring Naval Review at Spithead on the 20th. The service at St. Paul's on the Empire Day and the second Court Ball and the Levee on the 26th and 28th respectively marked the end of the Coronation celebrations. During this period of about a fortnight, street decorations were maintained intact while the flood-lighting of selected buildings was arranged from the 12th of May to the 17th idem, apart from the illuminations of private flats and buildings.

Tuesday the 11th of May 1937 was a memorable day of the Coronation week, next to the Coronation day. The allegiance of the Empire coupled with optimistic felicitations was conveyed to Their Majesties by Dominion leaders in appropriate terms on that day at the Buckingham Palace as a fitting preliminary to the Coronation. Indian Princes were represented by the veteran Ruler H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda who had the good fortune to witness such celebrations since the Delhi Darbar of 1877, while Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan and Dr. Ba Maw presented the loyal addresses on behalf of British India and Burma. Naturally there were references in these addresses to the introduction of Provincial Autonomy in the British Provinces and the separation of Burma which had only happened in the previous month. But what naturally struck my mind as it must have done those of many others, was the serious note sounded by the Colonial Premiers about the threatening world situation and the response it evoked in the touching reply of His Majesty. The Rt. Hon'ble Mr. Mackenzie King, the Canadian premier, rightly stressed the main point that the Throne had remained broad-based on the people's will after referring to the present stormy and baffling era in human affairs and His Majesty after alluding to his visit to

The post-Coronation events

Loyal Address of over-seas Representatives



Mr. Kincaid, Retd. High Court Judge with Raja-sheb in Kensington Palace Mansions, London.

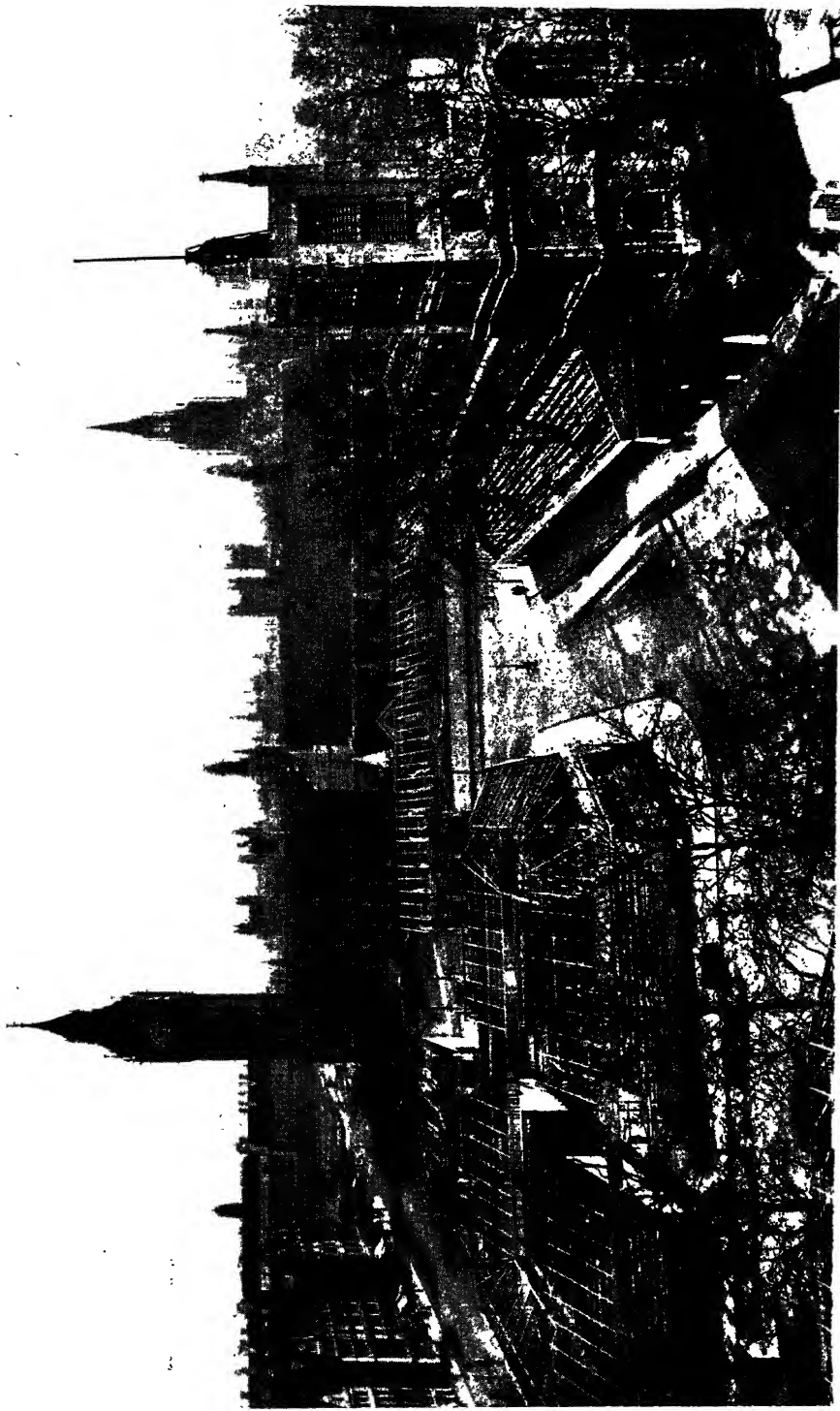
Page 4



Buckingham Palace, London.

Page 6

The erection of stands and seating accommodation for spectators.



some of the overseas Dominions and to the similar gathering at the time of the Silver Jubilee in 1935 in his father's regime, aptly remarked that the world was then harassed by perplexity and fear and expressed his confidence that whatever life might bring to them, they would continue to work together to preserve this noble heritage so that it could be handed on unimpaired to posterity.

Another interesting and pleasant feature of this day was the publication in the early morning, of a generous
Honours' List Honours' List. Members of the Royal family including Queen Elizabeth and Queen Mary had had a share in it and the claims of Indians seemed to be well attended to. The appearance of the Honours' list on the previous day gave a special charm to the impending ceremony, as all the honoured and their friends, relatives and admirers were doubly encouraged to take their part in its celebration. I had the honour of being presented with the Coronation medal.

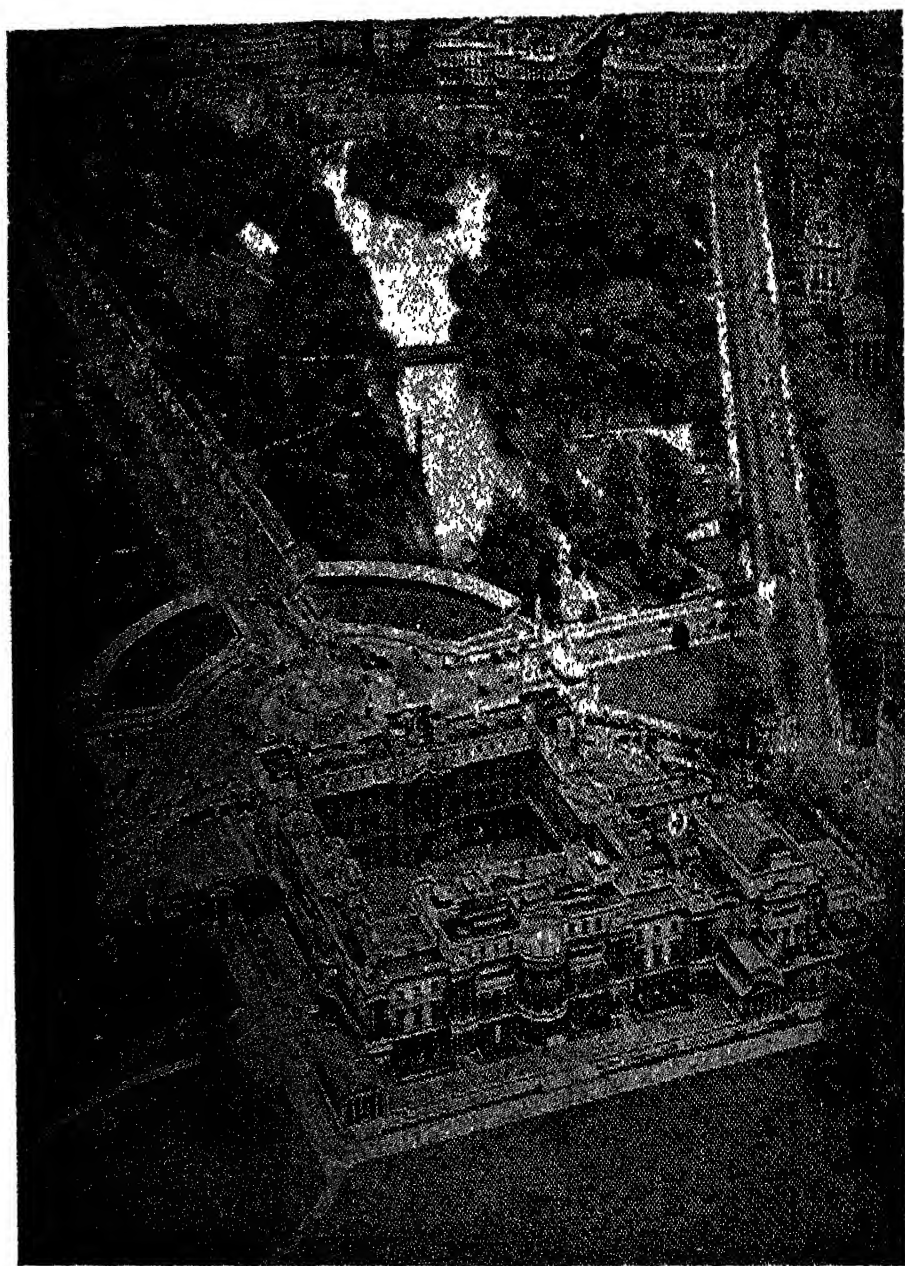
Since 12 O'clock on the midnight of the 11th of May 1937,
Events on the Coronation Day the Coronation route was closed to all except those few private cars which carried a special label on their windcreens. They too had to steer their way to their parking places by selected streets. The Crown jewels and other regalia were taken from the Albemarle Street to the Jerusalem Chamber in the Abbey in an escorted Royal Coach during the small hours of the Coronation Day. The guests who had no part to take in the processions were timed to arrive at the Abbey between 6 to 8 A. M. So I went there in my car about 7 A. M. The 300 Gold Staff Officers who were entrusted with the duty of receiving the high personages on their arrival as well as the members of the St. John Ambulance Brigade had to be ready at the Westminster Abbey half an hour in advance. Their Majesties were to leave the Buckingham Palace mostly in a grand procession of mounted troops at 10-30 A. M. and hence the
Arrival of the Guests and Procession at the Abbey smaller processions viz, that of Sir George Broadbridge, the Lord Mayor, from the Mansion House, that of the Rt. Hon'ble Mr. Fitzroy, the Speaker from the House of Commons and the carriage processions of the members of the Royal family and Representatives from 55 foreign

powers, as well as of the Prime Ministers of Great Britain and the Colonies and Representatives of India and Burma and six Colonial Rulers including those from Malaya, left at short intervals according to the fixed order and programme from 8-20 A. M. to 10-30 A. M. and reached the Westminster Abbey in good time before the arrival of the King and Queen at 11 A. M., by the way of the Mall and Whitehall.

Seating Arrangement All the guests took their assigned seats in each beautifully decorated limb of the magnificent shape of the cross of the Abbey, as well as the exquisitely inlaid platforms in the aisles and the nave and the coloured rows in its transepts were mainly occupied by the Lords and Ladies in the variegated dresses in opposite camps as it were some of the Peeresses coming with their coronets in front of them, while the Chapel-like nave was assigned to the Royal representatives. The galleries contained women wearing lustrous robes and rich jewels and men in uniforms with their arms.

The Royal representatives & Indian Princes The principal among the Royal representatives, were the Prince and Princess of Japan and those from Norway, Sweden and Denmark as well as Princess Juliana with her husband Count Bernhard and Count of Flanders on behalf of Belgium. They entered the Abbey from the Western door. Among the Indian Princes, may be mentioned H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda with H. H. the Maharani, H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner, H. H. the Prince of Berar, H. H. the Nawab of Bhopal and H. H. the Maharaja of Jaipur, apart from Their Highnesses of Nawanagar, Jodhpur and Ratlam who formed part of the Royal Procession as His Majesty's Honorary Aides-de-Camp.

Members of the House of Commons and the Church Cabinet and ex-Cabinet Ministers in their Privy Councillor's uniforms were seated on both sides of the Choir. The members of the House of Commons with their families were accommodated in a spacious gallery over the transepts, while the bishops who were not concerned in any way with the ceremonial were appropriately assigned a place on the north of the sacristy. The Judges in their robes were sitting in a gallery located at the north-east angle.



An Air view showing Buckingham Palace and the Mall.

During the waiting period, arrangement was made to amuse the assembly, which was as it were a miniature model of the world or more particularly of the British Commonwealth of Nations, by the playing of a choir of 500 select musicians invited from various churches and Cathedrals, fixed almost upto the roof,

**Music Enter-
tainment**

The Regalia were in the meanwhile shifted from where it was kept since early morning in a procession to St. Edward's Shrine and thence to the High Altar by the Officers and Chorists of the Chapel Royal and kept in the vestibule under the care of the Lord Great Chamberlain, amidst the singing of the Litany. It is interesting to note that this was originally a part of the Coronation Service, but for convenience, it was detached and performed earlier before the arrival of the members of the Royal Family and Their Majesties' Procession.

**Procession of
the Regalia**

Among the Princes and Princesses of the Blood Royal, the march of the tiny Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret was remarkable, while the approach of Queen Mary with five young peers bearing her train after the Duchesses of Gloucester and Kent naturally reminded the older people of her arrival there twenty-six years ago for her own Coronation along with King George V of revered memory. With Queen Mary, the Princess Royal and the small Princesses entered the Royal Gallery by the curving staircase.

**Arrival of the
Princesses and
Queen Mary**

Then came the procession of the Church representatives including the Dean of the Abbey and its cross before him, followed by the various standards. They included those of India and the Colonies which were carried by Their High Commissioners, as also of the Quarterings of the Royal Arms. The Royal standard was the last in the services and it was held by Lord Cholmondely. These standards were then handed over by the Barons of the Cinque Ports. The main Royal procession consisted of the Marquess of Londonderry, the Duke of Abercorn, the Earl of Lytton and the Earl of Stanhope, the Knights of the Garter who were to carry the canopy for the King's anointing followed by Mr. (now Earl) Baldwin, the then Prime Minister and Mr. Ramsay Macdonald his predecessor to-

**The Royal
procession**

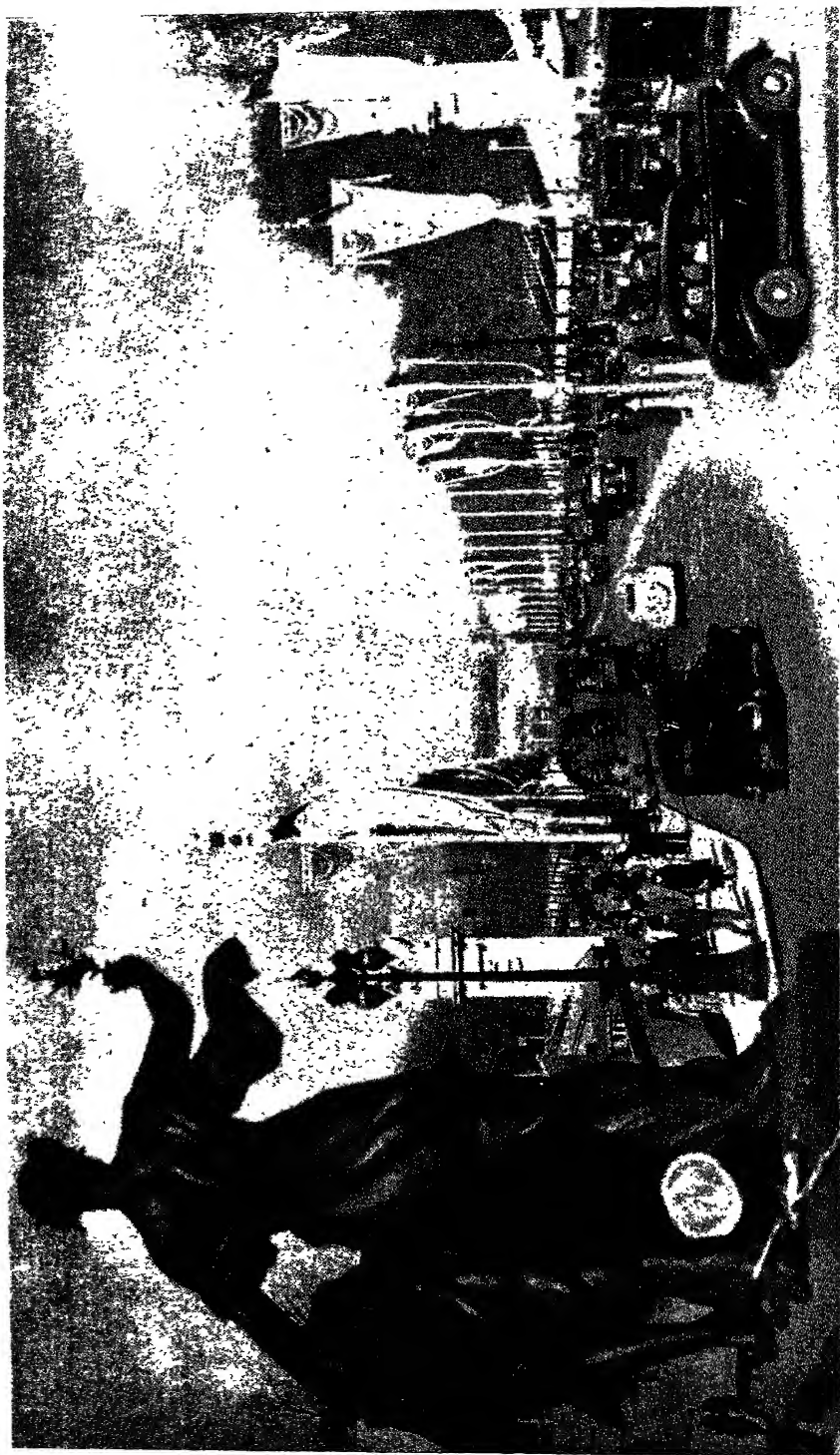
gether with the Dominion Prime Ministers Messrs. Mackenzie King, Lyons, Savage and General Hertzog. Then followed the Archbishops of York and Canterbury and then the richly dressed and bejewelled Queen with her retinue followed by the famous four Swords viz. Sword of Justice to the Temporality, Sword of Mercy also known as Curtana, that of Justice to the Spirituality and lastly Sword of the State, borne by the appointed high officers. Then came the King wearing the collar of the Garter and cap of Maintenance with his dazzling paraphernalia amidst the sounding of the fanfare of trumpets into the choir and amidst the playing of befitting anthem and fanfare and he took his seat in the Chair of Estate kept to the south of the High Altar, after making his obeisances at the faldstools. The Queen similarly graced her Chair of Estate near the dais. The Bishops were standing between Their Majesties and the other high personages concerned were behind them.

At the end of the lofty church was to be seen the simple but ancient King Edward the Confessor's Crowning Chair of oak containing the magic Stone of Destiny and standing upon newly gilded lions on which King George VI was to be crowned like his predecessors during the last ten centuries. The contrast of this old object with the up-to-date environments was particularly remarkable. The Theatre where the principal events of the Coronation Ceremony were to take place was at the centre of the great cross. The Throne of the King was on an elevated dais with five golden steps and that of the Queen was two steps downwards. The tomb of Anne of Cleves was in front of the Chairs of Estate and the Royal Box was just overlooking them.

The Archbishop of Canterbury initiated the Coronation Ceremony. He came down to the Theatre from his seat on the north side of the altar, when Lord Hailsham, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Great Chamberlain, the Lord High Constable, and the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl Marshal, approached him, while the Lord High Steward remained standing in his own place with St. Edward's Crown in his hand and His Majesty stood on the north side of the Coronation Chair. The Garter King of Arms followed by the above-mentioned high State officers walked round

The Coronation Chair and the Thrones

The ceremony and the Recognition



The impressive scene looking down the Mall from the front of the Buckingham Palace.

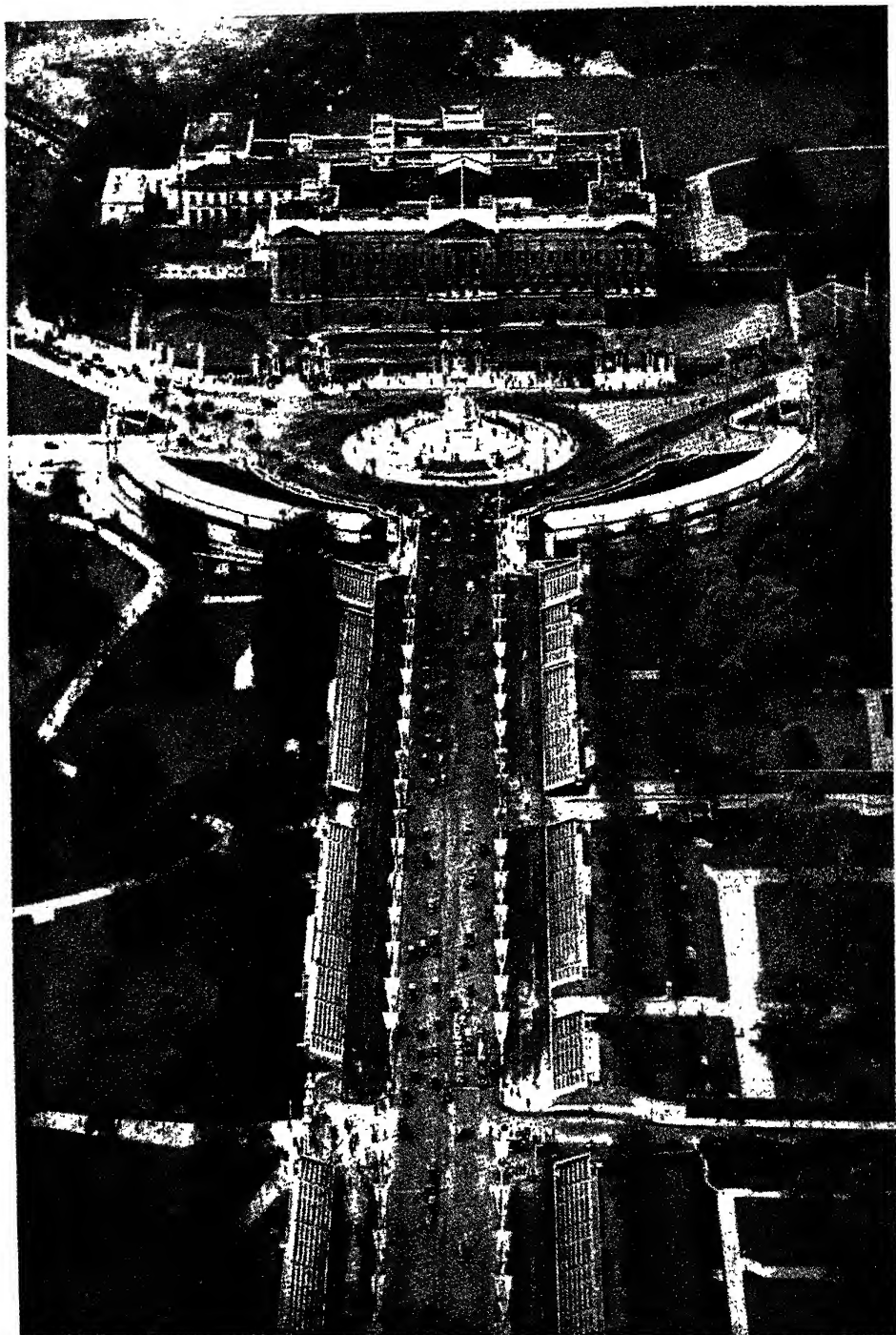
the Theatre, one behind the other, and the Archbishop of Canterbury turning to the congregation in each of the four directions in succession, presented the King to them and questioned them if they were prepared to accept His Majesty as their King and do him homage and service and wished the Church to perform his consecration. The people on every side separately acclaimed with shouts of "God Save King George" signifying their assent to the Archbishop's query, and the King made a dignified bow and sat down amidst a fanfare of trumpets as before.

The Oath was the next stage in the celebration and the Bishop of Norwich, London and Winchester made the necessary preparation, placing the Bible, the paten and the chalice on the altar. The different articles from the Regalia as also the Crown, were handed over to the Archbishop by the various holders and the Archbishop in his turn gave them one by one to the Dean for laying on the altar. The altar assumed a resplendent appearance, while all these things were lying on it. His Majesty thereupon took the Oath from his position in the Chair of Estate with the book in his hand again in the form of three of questions and answers whereby he promised to govern his people with justice and mercy according to their respective laws and customs, following the Protestant Religion in the United Kingdom. Then the King proceeding to the steps of the altar, knelt and doffed his hat, reiterated his promise, placing his hand on the page of the Bible offered to him by the Archbishop. Thereupon the King kissed the book and signed the parchment on which the Oath was written, before resuming his seat. It was thus that the solemn Covenant between the Monarch and his subjects was duly executed. There was one more formality in this connection. It was a declaration from the Chair of Estate about his remaining a faithful Protestant as necessitated by an Act of Parliament. This was then fittingly made after the signing of the Covenant:

Thereafter came the ceremony of Anointing which was an initial part of the spiritual and wholly religious performance, as distinguished from the practical and commonly understandable portion. At the outset the Archbishop of Canterbury began the Communion service and

the Bishops of London and York read the prescribed hymns from the Scriptures invoking the Almighty to invest the King with supreme wisdom and other regal virtues such as spirit of true godliness or spirit of God's holy fear, while similar other hymns were sung at appropriate intervals, until the end of the solemn function, the object being the same and the King kneeling in prayer at the Coronation stool. It was under this atmosphere that the Archbishop took the eagle-shaped golden Ampulla containing the oil of anointing from the altar and coming before the King with the Dean solemnly anointed His Majesty on the palms of both hands, the breast after unlacing the openings in the silken shirt and the head by his fingers with the oil from the silver-gilt spoon in which the Dean poured it from the Ampulla, when the robes of the King were changed and he was seated in King Edward's Chair under a canopy held by the four Knights of the Garter. This spoon although not very ancient is the only article in the Regalia that dates from before the Restoration.

King George VI wearing only a simple white shirt and breeches then moved forward and again knelt at the
The investiture faldstool, when the Archbishop offered him the benedictions of the Church. Thus enriched with mystic power the King was given two ecclesiastical garments and a golden girdle to serve as a sword-belt. The sword of State being too unwieldy was then concealed in St. Edward's Chapel, and the Archbishop with the help of his brethren tendered a substitute sword in the King's right hand, which the Lord Great Chamberlain buckled to the golden girdle, when the Archbishop enjoined the King to do justice, stop the growth of iniquity and protect the holy Church of God. The King thereafter returned the sword at the altar which was then redeemed by Lord Zetland on paying 100 s. in a velvet bag. Then Robes and other Emblems including the Golden Spurs and St. Edward's Staff and the Orb and the Ring were offered to the King as indicative of Kingly duties. But the richly ornamented glove fitted on the King's right hand by Lord Lincoln marked out by his Air Force Uniform, as Lord of Manor's tribute on behalf of his father the Duke of Newcastle was a peculiar gift. The Archbishop of Canterbury then presented to the King two golden sceptres, one bearing the Cross



A striking Aerial View of Buckingham Palace.

and the other with the Dove, as symbols of Kingly duties. Thereafter took place the final but most important item in the programme viz. the Crowning or Coronation of the King. The Archbishop picked up with both hands from the Dean — the golden Crown — the shining token of the Regal authority and power and in an atmosphere of solemn silence and at the auspicious moment slowly placed it on the bending head of King George VI with befitting gravity and grandeur after reciting appropriate prayers while the Sovereign was sitting in the Coronation Chair. The event was marked with shouts of "God Save the King" mixed with the blowing of trumpets and enthusiastic acclamations of the vast assemblage in the Abbey, simultaneously. The hundreds of peers also put on their coronets and the Kings of Arms their heraldic crowns which were brought to them by the variegated pages dressed in centuries old fashion from behind the Royal Box, and the pealing of the outside bells and the booming of the great guns at the Tower announced the celebration of the long-awaited grand ceremony to the numerous throngs gathered in the vicinity and all over the London streets. Again the Archbishop sung opportune hymns conveying benedictions for mundane glory and everlasting happiness and afterwards there was the rite of presenting the Bible when for a few moments the Sceptres were held by the Lords in attendance.

The Crowning however did not end here, as the important function of installing the King on the Throne had
Inthronation to be still performed, To that the dignitaries concerned then turned their attention and all of them went to the Throne in the prescribed procession. The four swords were carried naked before the King who with the principal Bishops round him ascended the dais and when the King stood in front of the altar, the Archbishop as representing the Church and the Earl Marshal on behalf of the State literally lifted him into the Throne, by touching the King's arms with their hands. The ceremony was thus complete and the King with the Crown and all other Royal symbols formally took possession of his Kingdom. The Archbishop standing at the foot of the dais again admonished the King to stand firm and hold fast the imperial dignity, with the singing of the prescribed psalm.

The next item in the Coronation Programme, was the solemn acknowledgment of the King's authority and power by his respective subjects. The Archbishop of Canterbury was the first to do this duty along with the other prelates. All of them knelt in their places and expressed their promise of loyalty in apt words. The Archbishop alone on behalf of them all went up to the Throne and kissed the King's left cheek as a solemn token for his fealty. H. R. H. the Duke of Gloucester on behalf of the Princes of the Blood Royal came next. Doffing the coronet, he placed his hands between those of the King and took the vow of homage, by promising to become the King's liegeman of life and limb and earthly worship and to bear faith and truth unto him, to live and die against all manner of folks. Then the Duke clad in heavy robes kissed the King like his predecessor and in addition touched the Crown to express the readiness of his order to support it with all their power. The Duke then resumed his seat without turning his back to the King. His Royal Highness was followed by the Duke of Kent and then came the Duke of Norfolk, the Marquis of Huntly, the Earl of Shrewsbury, Viscount Hereford and Lord Mowbray as the senior representatives of each separate rank of the peerage. All of these paid their loyal homage to the King in the same way, while the other members of their order present there knelt bare-headed in their own places. During this programme, singing was going on from the choir and the end was marked by a roll of drums and a fanfare of trumpets accentuated by the three-fold biblical salute:—

God Save King George
Long Live King George
May the King Live for ever.

The Archbishop then proceeded to the Crowning of the Queen, leaving the King in his Throne and the great officers on the steps of the dais. The Queen, like the King moved to the faldstool at the altar steps and then to another between the altar and King Edward's Chair from her Chair of Estate and knelt at the same, while the Archbishop was saying the prescribed hymns. The Duchess of



Empire Troops as King's Guards outside the Buckingham Palace.

Page 9



Indian Contingent passing the garden front of Hampton Court Palace.

Page 9

Norfolk, the Duchess of Rutland, the Duchess of Bucclouch and the Duchess of Roxburghe held the golden pall over the Queen with her retinue, while the Archbishop anointed her and put the Ring in the fourth finger of her right hand and then placed the Crown with the refulgent and historically well-known Ko-hi-noor diamond upon the Queen's head, reciting the directed psalms, similarly as he did in the case of the King.

When the Queen was crowned, the Peeresses simultaneously put on their coronets on their heads and the Queen was then given the Sceptre and the Ivory Rod with the Dove which she held in her hands again amidst the singing of an appropriate prayer. Thereafter the Queen went to the dais across the Sacrarium and made her obeisance to the King along with the Ladies accompanying her. It was a charming spectacle indeed. But the beauty was still more heightened, when the Queen occupied her Throne on the dais side by side with the King, both of them crowned, sceptred and enthroned.

Then began the singing of the Holy Communion and Their Majesties descended from the Thrones and went at the altar by the sanctuary after giving the Sceptres to the Dukes of Somerset and Rutland. The King placed there the paten (plate for bread) and the chalice (Communion cup) given to him and the Archbishop put a cover over them. The King then knelt and offered an altar cloth and an ingot of gold by way of oblation and the Queen also made a similar present. Thereupon both of them returned to the Chairs of Estate and when they knelt, the Archbishop administered the Bread and the Cup to the King and Queen.

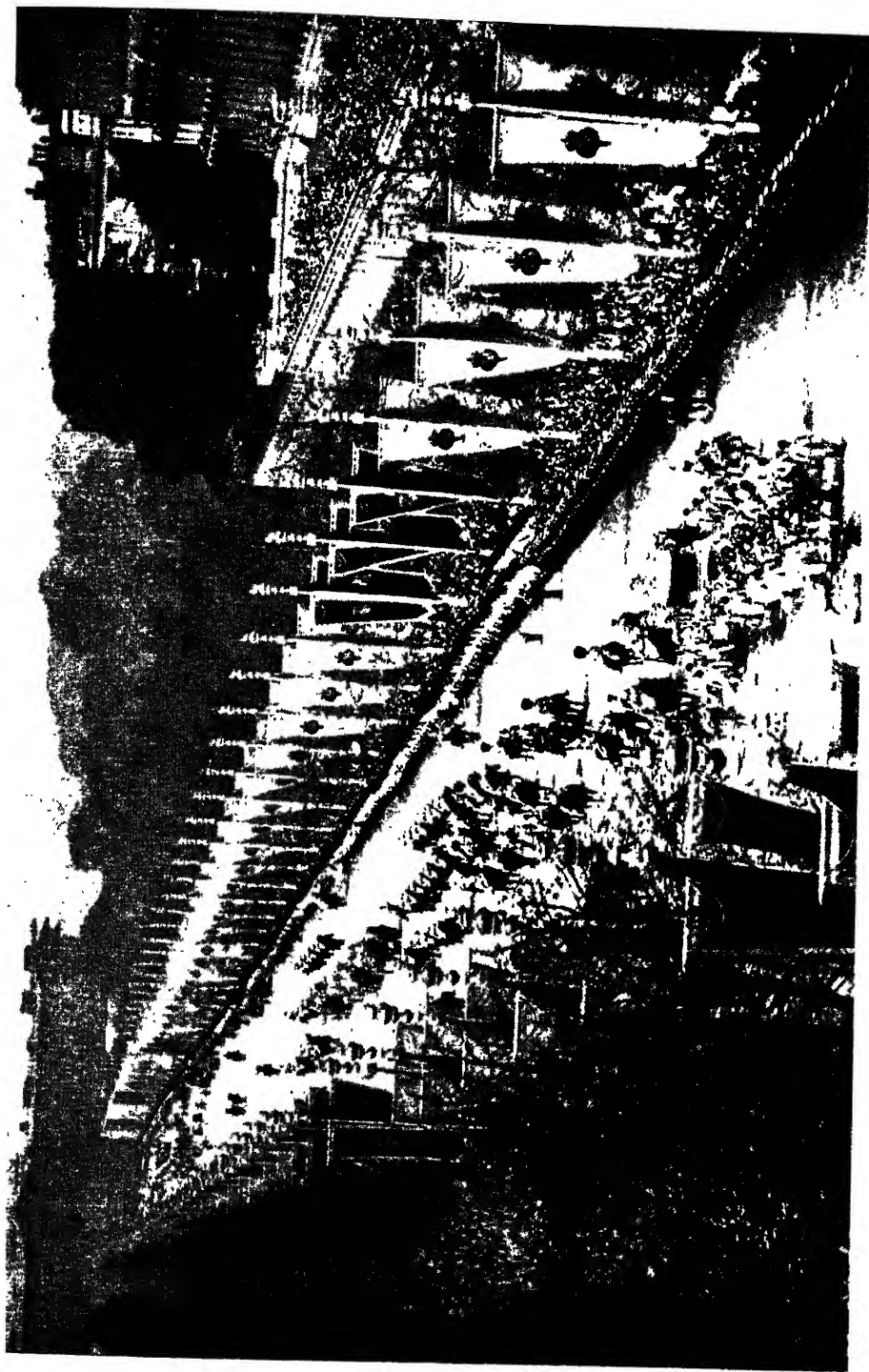
Immediately Their Majesties returned to their Thrones and took back the Sceptres amid the singing of the *Gloria in excelsis* written for the Coronation of King George V by Sir Charles Stanford. Thereupon the Archbishop tendered the Benediction from the altar steps to the kneeling King and Queen amid a flourish of trumpets and the singing of the *Te Deum* composed by Dr. Vaughan Williams for the conclusion of the ceremony.

Thereupon Their Majesties left their Thrones and arrived at St. Edward's Chapel. There the King handed over
Recess some of the Regalia and other Emblems and changing his robe he returned to the Theatre. Thence the King with the Sceptre and the Orb and wearing the Imperial Crown consisting of rubies, diamonds and sapphires linked with historical names or incidents left the place with the Queen in serious dignity amidst the chorus of drums, trumpets and violins after a short rest in the Annexe.

The Royal procession in the State Coach with eight horses was then reorganised with a few changes. The carriages were
The Specialities of the Procession called from the Dean's Yard where they had been parked and the Military contingents marched out from the Great Smith Street and Tothill Street. The carriages of the Dominion Prime Ministers and Colonial Rulers were escorted by mounted soldiers selected from the Dominion Coronation contingents, while the King's mounted escort also contained sections of those contingents so as to give an Empire complexion to the whole pageantry. The infantry of the various Dominions followed the Colonial and Burma troops in their picturesque uniforms at the head of the Royal procession which consisted in addition of every other representation of His Majesty's forces viz. the Royal Air Force, Territorial Army, Regular Detachments, Naval and Marine Sections, and Royal Horse Artillery.

The procession returned to the Palace at about 4-15 P. M. after a couple of hours by the Bridge Street, Victoria
Return Journey Embankment, Northumberland Avenue, Trafalgar Square, Pall Mall, St. Jame's Street, Piccadilly, Piccadilly Circus, Regent Street, Oxford Circus, Oxford Street, the Marble Arch, East Carriage Road, Hyde Park, Hyde Park Corner and Constitution Hill.

A good time after the procession was well on its way, guests were gradually asked by the Gold Staff Officers to leave the blocks and directed to the "Taking up" points. There the chauffeurs handed over the cards of the owners to a Rover Scout who gave them



Their Majesties' State Procession moving along the Mall.

to the Gold Staff Officer. The latter announced the name at the loud-speaker and the owner was required to smartly pick up his car. In spite of detailed and minute arrangements including the exhibition of maps of the layout of the car parks at each door, there was great confusion and inconvenience and it took four to five hours for some of the guests to get at their cars and reach their residence. I am sorry I was one of such unfortunate victims, but it gave me some solace when I noticed that there were many great personages who shared the same lot. Regret was expressed by the management immediately the next day in papers for the annoyance caused to the guests. But the question provided food for greater thought to responsible persons and scope to the ingenuous for offering various suggestions to improve the machinery on similar occasions in future. It may also be mentioned here that there was similar confusion on various other occasions such as the Speaker's Reception or the India Office Reception when numerous guests had to be dealt with under identical circumstances.

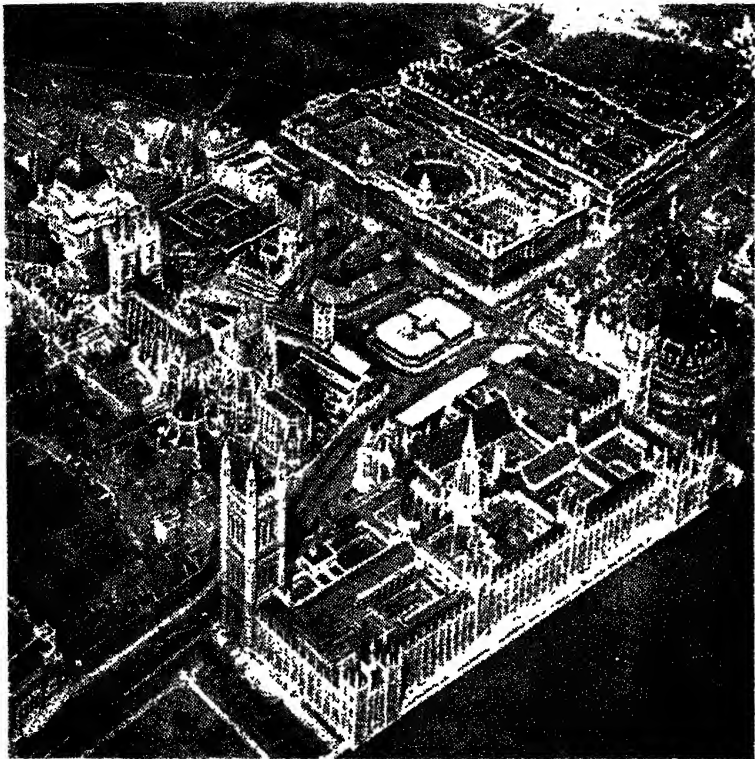
It would be interesting to note some of the changes which have been effected in the celebration, for the sake of propriety or convenience. The first noteworthy change would seem to be about the place of the Oath in the ritual. Formerly the Recognition was followed by the Communion Service, and the Oath came later on. But on the present occasion the Oath was put in the programme immediately after the Recognition according to the practice in vogue before the accession of William of Orange and it was quite in the fitness of things that the Royal promise to keep faith with his subjects was preceded by the People's acknowledgment of the King. The next point of special attention was the making of a declaration by the King from the Chair of Estate that he would remain a faithful Protestant, just after signing the Covenant of the Oath. In view of the ensuing item of receiving Communion, this was superfluous. But it had to be done in pursuance of the provisions of the Act of Parliament. In the case of King George V, this declaration was made at the time of the opening of his first Parliament. But the formality having remained unobserved in the case of King George VI owing to lack of an

Some variations in the Ceremonial

appropriate opportunity, advantage was taken of the golden occasion of the Coronation to perform it in the course of its ritual. The third point was in connection with the holding of the Canopy at the Anointing. Up to this time it was so held as to conceal the King from the public view when he was to be unctioned. But on the present occasion it was held high. There were a few similar variations, but the change in the wording of the Oath, deserves special mention. In view of the momentous change effected in the constitution by the passing of the Irish Free State Act and the Statute of Westminster, the variation in the Oath, it may be easily gathered, was essential and hence it is hardly necessary to dilate upon the point any more except mentioning that the words in the Oath "peoples of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Dominions thereto belonging &c." were substituted by the phraseology "peoples of Great Britain, Ireland, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa, of his possessions and the other territories to any of them be longing and pertaining and of his Empire of India." The terminology in itself is sufficient to indicate the growing power of the Colonies and other regions, as well as the trend of the times.

The proverbially uncertain weather of London did not prove an exception in the Coronation week and it must have put a severe strain on the organisers. The weather was in general cloudy and it rained at intervals, causing considerable inconvenience to the waiting and watching crowd as well as to those engaged in the arrangements or the programmes variously connected with the celebration. The Reception proposed to be held at 10 Downing Street, the Premier's residence, had to be abandoned at the eleventh hour and although the greater part of the Coronation day was dry, the weather was continuously threatening. At last it began to rain during the concluding portion of the procession and the huge crowds returning home from their seats on the stands and elsewhere had to pay some price for the satisfaction of catching a glimpse of the rarely visible empire pageantry, by suffering some personal discomfort.

The Weather
during the
Coronation and
the Processions



An Aerial view of the Westminster Abbey.

Page 10



Shrimant Rajasaheb at the entrance of the Parliament House.

Page 10



Lord Halifax taking tea with Rajasaheb in the Parliament House.

Page 10

As it was not possible for those who were invited to witness the Coronation ceremony in the Abbey, to see the grandeur of the Royal procession, it is hardly necessary to add that I was unable to grasp a correct conception of the external pageantry by a personal vision. However my children and some of my officers who saw the magnificent sight from different stands conveyed an idea of the same to me and it would not be out of place, if I take advantage of this occasion, of noting some impressions about the outside pomp. The variegated escorts of mounted police leading the Empire Prime Ministers and representatives, the Blues escorting the members of the Royal Family, the Grenadier Guards, the Life Guards, the Royal Horse Guards all marching splendidly behind their bands, formed an impressive scene, while the Royal standard with the Sovereign's escort and the Yeomanry, Scouts, Army, Navy, Air Force and Horse Artillery with the Sea Lords, Air and Army Councils and the Aides-de-Camp constituted an unforgettable panorama. Their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Gloucester and Kent followed the State Coach on horses and crowds greeted the Royal Coach with never-ending cheers as the King and Queen slowly passed by them. In this way the Royal Procession arrived at the Annexe temporarily but exquisitely erected to the West-Front of the Abbey so as to suit befittingly to the main structure. The Royal Standard was flown from the Annexe, while the King was within it and then it was taken down and another was hoisted from the Abbey when Their Majesties entered the Broad Sanctuary. As the procession passed the Mall and the Admiralty Arch, the stands on the side were vacated for a while but after a short stroll in the vicinity and refreshment in an adjoining cafe the crowd returned to their places to hear the broadcast of the Abbey proceedings. The interest of the people who had booked their seats on the return route, was kept up by the passing of smaller processions at short intervals, while occasionally they took rest in the neighbouring restaurants or gardens where available or contented themselves with reading in the empty moments newspapers or books which could be had in the stalls arranged under the scaffolding of the stands. On account of the broadcasting arrangements, there was ample entertainment to all

The Pageantry
as witnessed by
the outsiders

the spectators on the procession route whether on stands, streets or galleries or windows of houses as they could distinctly hear in their places, the description of the formation and advance of the procession and the actual coronation service in the Abbey. In this

way the happenings in London were made accessible and enjoyable to interested people all over the world and this must be particularly mentioned and will go down in history as a speciality of the Coronation of King George VI. The only drawback now felt is that the audience is unable to enjoy the pleasure of witnessing such a marvellous spectacle with their own eyes. By the fixing of Television apparatus in some places arrangement was made for the Coronation celebration to be visible to persons within less than a fifty miles radius. But in course of time, it is hoped that the events can be simultaneously seen all the world over, with the advance of every-day growing science. It is needless to add that the novel experiments of making a group of nations as one family living in unity which history is trying will also be successful along with it.

Another speciality which was marked in the course of the Coronation festivities of King George VI. was the opportunity provided to colonial contingents to take up their share of sentry duty as Guards at the Buckingham Palace and St. Jame's Palace in the Coronation week. The greeting of the waiting children on the Embankment during the procession, was also remarkable and the insistence with which the people assembled in the vicinity of the Buckingham Palace, repeatedly called Their Majesties to appear on the balcony after the fatiguing proceedings of the day was an unmistakable token of the innermost and deep-seated loyalty of the Britishers to the Crown. But the broadcasting programme of nearly three-quarters of an hour, till quarter past eight on the day of the Coronation will, in my opinion, constitute the most impressive, epoch-making and distinctive feature of the whole function. Homage and greeting were offered to Their Majesties on behalf of the different countries in the British Empire and from different places in one continuous congregation as it were of the whole world assembled together. Mr. Baldwin (now Earl) began the loyal demonstration and other Empire premiers followed



INTERIOR OF ANNEXE, WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

in his wake. But when His Excellency the Marquess of Linlithgow took up the tune in the skilfully synchronized chain from his residence in Simla to ventilate the expression of India's deep devotion, there was a peculiar sensation among the hearers on the radios and the same was continued when individual citizens from the various parts of the Empire joined their voices in tendering their respectful obeisances to the King. The broadcast message of His Majesty commenced exactly at 8 A. M. and it was most touching. The King naturally referred at the outset to the new status of the Dominions and also to the uniqueness of the occasion in that he was the first Sovereign who was in that way in all lands able to speak personally to his people on the day of his Coronation which he rightly characterised as the day of his solemn dedication to service. But his remembrance of the sick and wounded and his allusion to the coming generation were most appealing.

The Coronation night was a gala night indeed. Notwithstanding the rains, people in every walk of life vied with each other in fervently celebrating the occasion. Souvenir presents were distributed to children while rattles were offered to very young babies. In some parts children were dressed in different colours and all were out to witness the lavish festoons and numerous banners and electric lights in the streets. Cat-calls and whistles were heard occasionally. The coloured lamps in the Pall Mall were particularly remarkable, while the flares in some streets and on roofs here and there were not less noticeable. Every hotel and restaurant were profusely decorated and had their own plans to befittingly observe the joyful occasion as was also the case with clubs and famous firms.

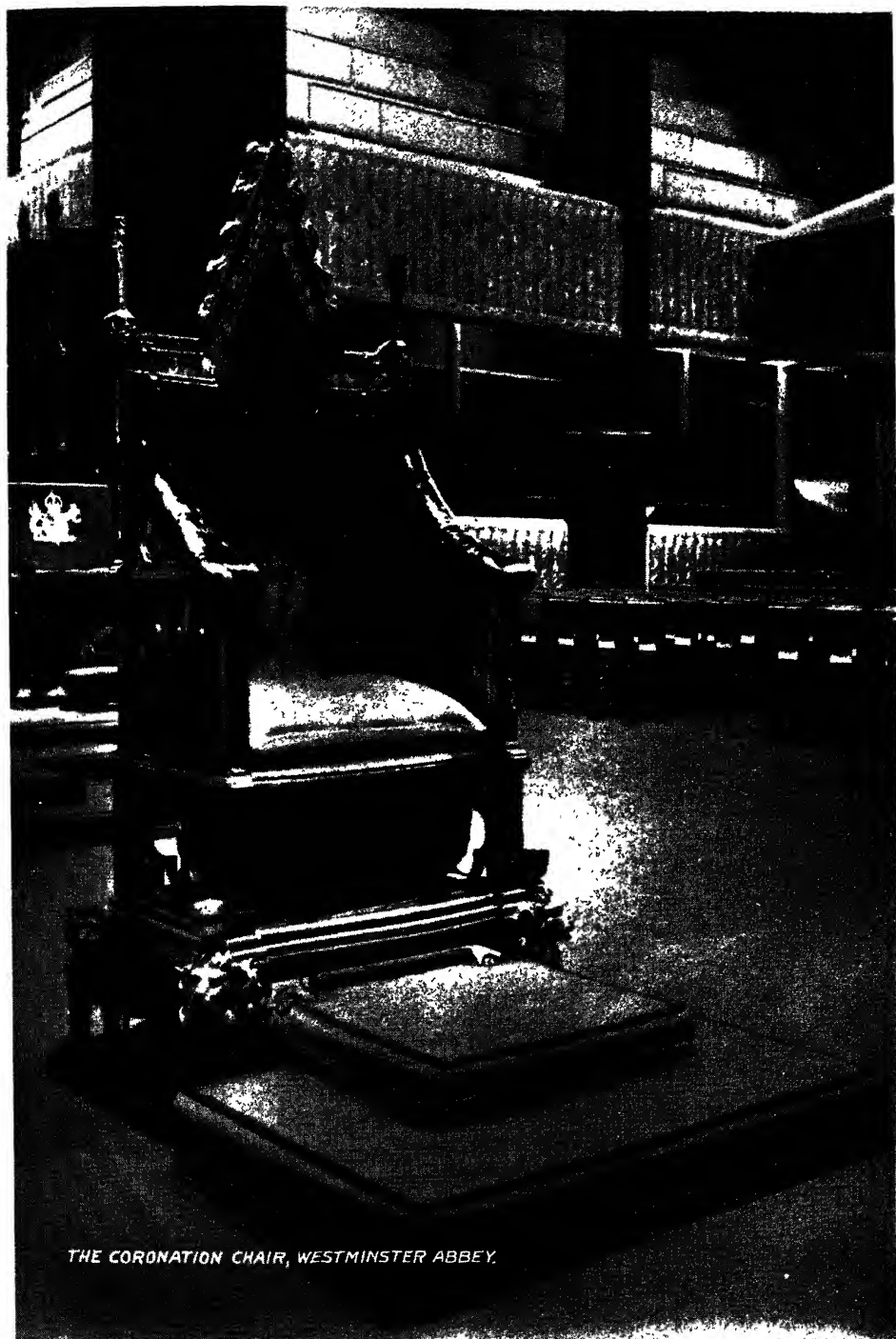
An idea of these huge decorations can be gathered from the following description of the efforts of Messrs. Selfridge and Co. Ltd., in this direction on the different frontages of their big stores in order to express their loyal affection for the King and other members of the Royal Family. I took advantage of witnessing these pictorial scenes when I visited these famous stores for some purchases, purposely to have a conception of such works by way of specimen. The

**Decorations in
the Selfridge
Stores**

main decorations were on the Oxford Street Frontage, while on the Orchard Street Frontage, the Spectator could see a beautiful picture of the Empire seaports with the flags and funnel markings of the various British Shipping Companies on the border. The historic panels contained eighteen illustrations of some remarkable events in the British history in the course of about the last thirty-six centuries commencing from the seventeenth century before Christ. Many of them were in sculpture, the corner groups 35 feet high representing the three larger Dominions and India. The central group at the main entrance was the most inspiring being 58 feet across and 38 feet high. It depicted the Empire's homage to the Throne. The various dominions, colonies and protectorates in human figures were shown therein, to have been extending their loyalty to a huge central figure representing the Throne. The selection of the imposing events appeared to be really representative and revolutionary. The great circle of stones on the Salisbury Plain erected by the prehistoric Druids and the exploits of Queen Boadicia and King Arthur's nobility, naturally brought us to King Alfred's period when the Vikings, the Danish and Norwegian sea-rovers and pirates, who initiated the Britishers into the sea-faring and shipbuilding aptitude, settled in the north and east of England. The memory of William the Conqueror and the sealing of Magna Charta were typical modern incidents. But the sight in stones of the rout of the Spanish Armada and the remembrance of the adventurous merchants and the trading companies of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, along with the thrilling achievements of Clive and Wolfe, Nelson and Wellington, Rhodes and President Wilson remarkably presented in a nutshell the wonderful history of the Britishers during the last four centuries. The decorations did not however end here. The thirty pictures portraying in the show windows important events in the life of His Majesty were no less attractive or perhaps it might be said with greater propriety that they formed the most befitting portion of the marvellous ornamentation. To crown all, the enchanting figure of Peace overlooking from a height of 150 feet, the Royal Medallion flanked by the Royal Lions and Crowns as well as Standard Shields on the roof and the sculptures beneath, was a magnificent spectacle indeed.



The High Altar, Westminster Abbey.



THE CORONATION CHAIR, WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

Innumerable messages of congratulations were received from and replied to, all parts of the world and the ceremony was celebrated with due pomp almost in every nook and corner of the whole universe — in Churches, on parade grounds and what not. The celebrations were particularly noticeable in all parts of the Empire, while in foreign countries the British embassies did not lag behind in the warmth of the celebrations. In London also the foreign embassies were lavish in arranging dinners or receptions to their friends and countrymen in honour of their Royal or other representatives for the Coronation in the course of the week or so. Occasion was then taken to invite some prominent members of the British Royal Family as it was not possible for the King and Queen to accept all these or similar other invitations.

After witnessing all this multifold celebration, one is very properly inclined to ask oneself the meaning of this pageantry, especially in the present critical age. But the answer was readily provided in the sermons which were delivered on the eve of the Coronation as well as in the contemporary homages that were paid in different centres. The Archbishop of Canterbury rightly stressed in the preparatory Sunday Service that the time-honoured and old-fashioned ceremony was as necessary to our civic life as there is need for us of a mediæval Cathedral in the face of the advancing modern architecture. "Only the outer form changes," he added, "but the inner significance is the same." For instance, the Archbishop explained that the four corners of the Westminster Abbey from which the people were asked whether they approved the King proposed to be crowned now meant the four parts of the world, while the Robe was the robe of righteousness, the Orb with the Cross was an indication of the world under the religious power and the Ring and Sceptres represented dignity, justice and mercy. "The Communion," he further said, "was nothing else but the assurance of the Lord that he would thenceforward be with King." General Smuts the acting Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa made the same meaning more clear from the worldly point of view, when while conveying his respectful congratulations to His Majesty from Cape Town, he gave vent to the following pregnant sentiments :

The significance of the Coronation as it appealed to my mind

"The King who is being crowned to-day, is not the head of the central Kingdom to which many other Dominions and possessions belong, but of a group of equal States of whose free association together, he is the common symbol."

Let us hope that the League of Nations may be enabled to achieve the same end of peaceful world unity as it has been possible for one-fourth of mankind forming the British Commonwealth of Nations.

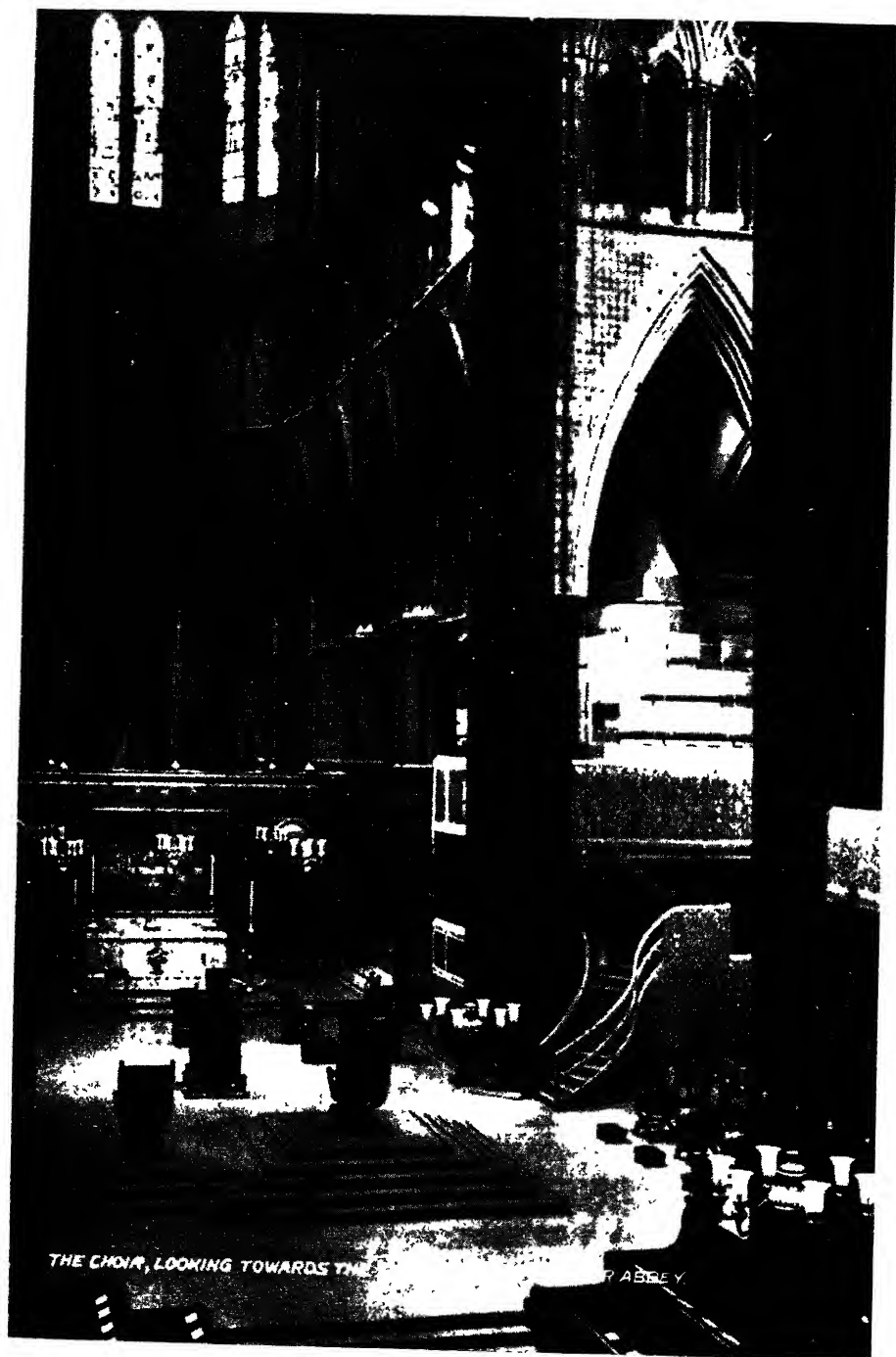
In short, the celebration of a solemn ceremony like Coronation is absolutely essential as it consecrates an individual ruler and unknowingly raises him or her to a high moral plane and divine level. Those who pass through the ceremony and those who witness it, can alone appreciate this mystic process. It is on this account that great personalities like Charlemagne or Napoleon have found it necessary to go through this ceremonial at the hands of the heads of religion. Such occasions remind one of the mysterious transformation of the person whom it pleases Providence to call to the Kingly duties, as has been described by Shakespeare in his historical drama King Henry V.

The Westminster Abbey was closed to the public a long time before the Coronation. But it was afterwards kept open in its Coronation setting in order that people may have a full idea of the same. Moderate fees from one to ten shillings were prescribed for different days and it was very interesting to learn from the morning papers for a few days how many persons took advantage of the facility and how much income was derived by the management, in this way. Similarly the Regalia and the dresses were kept on view and charming models of Their Majesties in the Royal Robes were also visible in several places many days before and after the Coronation.

It was interesting to mark the resemblance in some of the rituals and more especially the recitations to be sung in connection with the Coronation ceremonies between the Aryan tradition of the East and that in Europe. Great Emperors like Ashoka and Chandragupta were ceremonially crowned in ancient times in India, while

Some Post-Coronation events

Striking similarity of the Coronation ceremonies all the world over



The Choir, looking towards the Theatre.

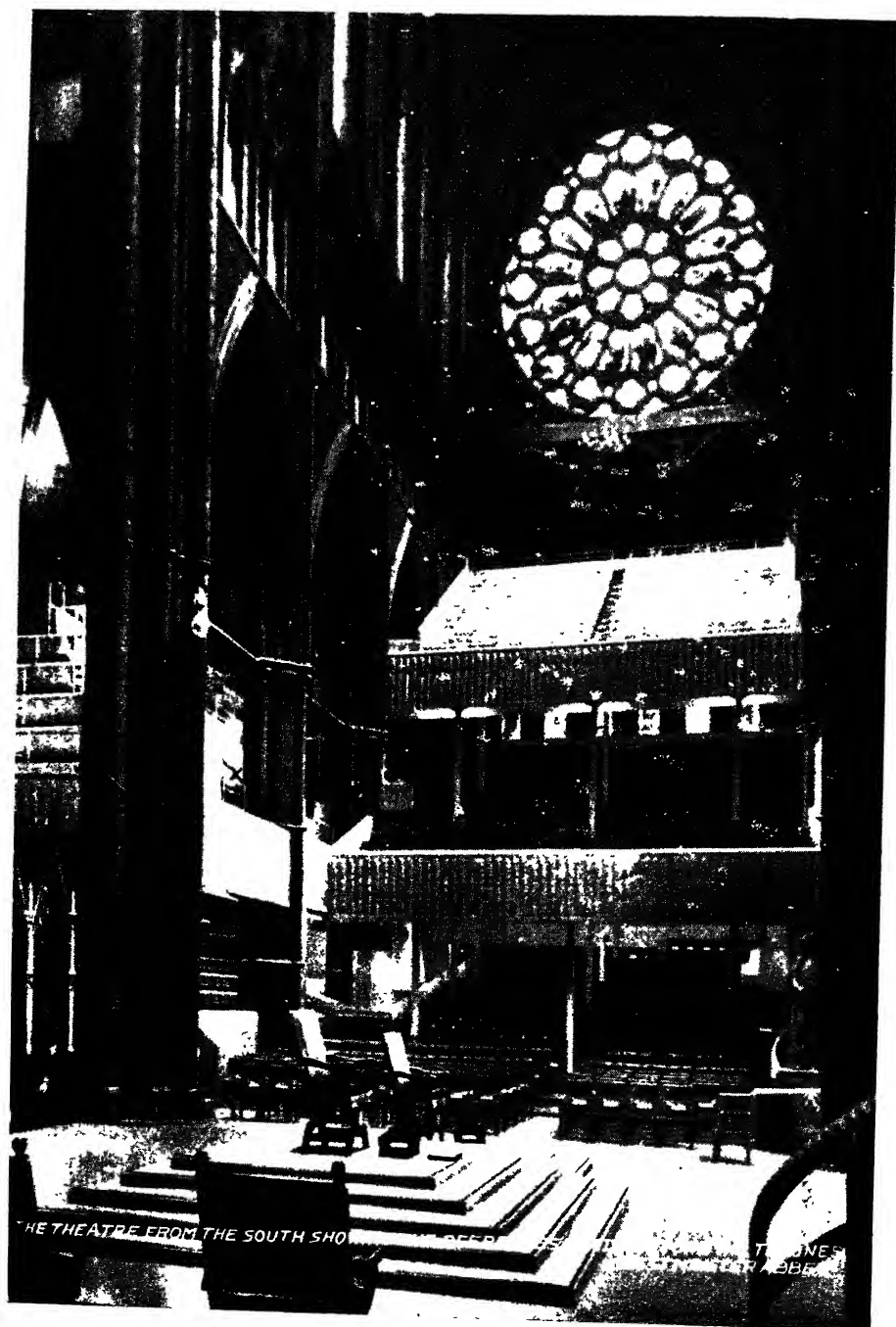
the Coronation of Shivaji the Great, stands out in recent years as a typical specimen of such ceremonies. Inspiring descriptions of these functions show that holy waters from sacred places and rivers as well as the seas encircling this vast country and various herbs and jewels were brought from all its corners for these ceremonies in order to consecrate the Kings and that sacred hymns were recited resembling in substance those which were sung in the Westminster Abbey and are produced below :—

- “ Enrich his heart, with Princely virtues
With glory and with righteousness.”
- “ Be so merciful that you be not too remiss ;
So execute justice that you forget not mercy.
Punish the wicked, protect and cherish the just and
lead your people in the way wherein they should go.”
- “ Be strong and play the man : Keep the Command-
ments and walk in His ways.”
- “ May Lord maker of everything visible and invisible
give you lands, healthful seasons, victorious fleets, and
armies, faithful senate, wise and upright councillors
and magistrates, a quiet Empire,
God-fearing and loyal people and may
You enjoy peace, plenty and prosperity.”
- “ Do justice with sword, stop growth of
iniquity, defend widows and orphans,
restore dilapidated old things, punish and reform
what is amiss and confirm what is in good air.”

A perusal of these lines will easily remind Sanskrit-knowing people of similar Sanskrit stanzas bearing exactly the same sense. It is needless to add that an expression of sentiments like these in a serious manner, imparts an air of sanctity and high thoughts and hopes to the whole environment.

The Review by the Sovereign of the Ships of War has become a periodical item in the British history since the time of George III in honour of great celebrations like the Coronations or Jubilees. Apart from pageantry and an opportunity to mariners of paying their homage to the Sovereign,

such functions provide an occasion to the general public of having a view of what the nation has done or is doing in this direction and more especially of noting the advances made in the naval equipment. It serves the same purpose as the Royal Olympia or Air Force Display or the Naval Week does in the field of arms, aeroplanes, or shipping. The three Reviews after that of the Coronation of King George V prominently stand out before our mind's eye. The inspection of the fleet for test mobilization on the 18th of July 1914 only about a fortnight before the outbreak of the Great European War unexpectedly found England involved in disastrous hostilities for full over four years. Then came the July 1924 Review, the first after the Great War. And the 1935 Review in connection with the Silver Jubilee of King George V's accession, is quite fresh in everybody's mind. It was therefore with an unusual pleasure and pride that I received the cordial invitation of the Lords Commissioners to witness the Naval Review at Spithead to be held on Thursday the 20th May 1937 as Government guest and it did not require a moment's thought to make up my mind to accept the same, as it was sure to provide a unique opportunity. The Navy was preparing in the preceding week for the great show by gradually assembling at the proper points, the various fleets including among others the Mediterranean Fleet, the Home Fleet, the Reserve Fleet, the Fishery Protection Cruisers, the Minesweeping Flotilla and the Fleet Air Arm. The Board of Admiralty proceeded to the South Railway Jetty in H. M. S. the Enchantress, on the 19th May and Their Majesties followed them in the Royal Yacht Victoria and Albert. The Review was to commence in the afternoon of the 20th and so I preferred to leave London the same morning by train via Waterloo for Southampton so as to catch in time the S. S. Cameronia in which the Yuwaraj and myself were assigned a comfortable cabin. Their Majesties started on their tour of review at 3-5 p. m. from the South Railway Jetty in their vessel preceded by the Trinity House Vessel "Patricia". They arrived near the lines at Spithead at 3-30 p. m. when the review actually commenced. Their Majesties' ship was followed in the procession by the Enchantress, while the Government guests occupying the S. S. Strathmore, Vandyk, Rangitiki, Laurentic, and Cameronia were passing after the Lords Commissioners. Then



The Theatre from the south showing the Peeresses seats beyond the Thrones.
The seat of Rajasaheb shown at this X mark.

came the Admiralty guests in H. M. S. Alresford and they were followed by the guests of the Commander-in-Chief, Portsmouth, seated in H. M. S. Saltburn and Lord Mayor of Portsmouth and Mayor of Gosport who were accommodated in H. M. S. Kellett. Last of all passed the Admiralty Staff in the S. S. Queen of Thanet, Whippingham and Portsdown. The Review went on for a little more than an hour and a half and then the Fleet Air Arm Aircraft paid its homage by flying past Royal Yacht. After this, a number of private visitors accommodated in private ships were allowed to have a view of the whole flotilla of ships including foreign warships as well as merchant ships which had anchored in the Spithead waters in their assigned positions, by taking a round in the prescribed route. Some of the visitors witnessed the review from the surrounding positions including those in the Isle of Wight. From 10 P. M. to midnight there were beautiful illuminations from the ships which gave an unusual treat to a vast audience spread over different vessels.

India was represented in the Review by the Cruiser "Indus" and it was naturally the object of the greatest interest and admiration of all. Her white sleekness standing out conspicuously against the sombre background of the Tower of London was particularly remarkable. There were 18 representative foreign warships including 8 armoured ships, three cruisers and seven minor units among which "Dunkerque" of France, Admiral Graf Spee of Germany named after her Admiral of the Great War notability, New York of United States of America, and Marat of Soviet Russia were specially attended to by the cheering crowds, while passing them. The absence of Italy and the representation of Spain by Ciscar notwithstanding the civil war did not fail to invite the notice of the assembly. The Naval Review had a peculiar significance, as King George VI like his father commenced his career in the navy, when nobody expected that as a result of a mysterious divine dispensation he would in later years have the good fortune of being called to the highest position in the Empire. Taking the naval course at the Royal Naval Colleges at Osborne and Dartmouth, His Majesty had the varied experience of a world tour in the Cadet-training cruiser Cumberland. It is also interesting to recall that His Majesty was present as midshipman in the battleship "Collingwood"

at the pre-war Review of July 1914 as well as an Acting Sub-Lieutenant in the memorable battle of Jutland on the last day in May 1916. It was the good fortune of His Majesty that he had the unique opportunity of visiting New Zealand, Australia and other notable places in an eight months' world tour in the famous battleship Renown and opening the Federal Parliament at Canberra, the new capital of Australia, in the year 1927.

The various kinds of ships were arranged in eight lines from A to H and the Royal Yacht with its companions passed westward between ships located in lines D and E and returned through those situated in lines F and G. The foreign warships were standing in line G. Among the British Warships, the battleships Nelson and Rodney with a displacement of about 40,000 tons at full load and about 700 feet in length represented the most powerful units. Equipped with 16 inch and 6 inch guns and having a speed of 23 knots these ships possessed about 1350 officers and men and cost about £ 75,50,000. Out of the battle cruisers present the Hood and Repulse attached to the Mediterranean fleet and the latest and notable Southampton and Newcastle may be mentioned in particular along with the famous Ironduke of Admiral Jellicoe. Indus with a tonnage of 1100 would appear to be very pigmy in comparison with these ships. But what struck me most was the information given to me that in the course of the next 3 years, a complete new fleet of great power including five battleships, twenty-one cruisers, forty destroyers and a number of large aircraft carriers, submarines, and other auxiliaries was being built in order to restore the British reputation as a first-rate sea-power.

If we try to recapitulate the advance made in the Navy we would find that the aircraft-carriers are quite a new type of the naval equipment, while the latest submarines have made vast strides in their development, since the last war. Similarly there has been a great improvement in the Cruiser-building and H. M. S. Hood forms the best specimen of the same. The change in weapons and their management is also remarkable. The substitution of oil for coal as fuel has equally revolutionised the navy. But what is most noticeable is the far higher standard required of



Rajasahab in State Dress for the Coronation Ceremony. *Page 12*

men who have to work in this branch of the nation's forces, in recent years. What I mean to say by this is that the present seaman required a far greater skill and technical knowledge as he has to work as a gunlayer, rangetaker or torpedoman, or to master the intricate mechanism of a modern man-of-war, while the ship's inmates have to be chosen so as to include persons knowing almost every profession or skilled trade such as a surgeon, wireless operator, printer, engineer, accountant, banker or even a mathematician and what not. The varied utility of the navy in ordinary times is also worth noting. Now-a-days a naval employee has to pay a continual round of visits in the nooks and corners of the whole world and to prepare millions of charts of coasts, reefs, shoals or sandbanks and also collect every type of hydrographic information. He is considered to be lucky inasmuch as he is able to see like a tourist, various regions and peoples and plants and animals, no less than nature's sceneries such as beautiful sunsets, and brilliant night skies, and into the bargain he is paid for the same while the tourist has to spend for it from his own pocket. Another aspect of this usefulness is the relief work performed by the navy after earthquakes in different countries, the protection offered to British subjects and foreign refugees and their property in countries like Spain, Palestine or China when convulsed with internecine quarrels or foreign aggression and the attempts made in suppressing slavery and piracy wherever it was detected. The remembrance of the varied fields in which the Navy works for the good of humanity in peace times does not also fail to give rise to mingled feelings about the vast strides which science has taken in the weapons of destruction and the consequent risk of disaster which they hold in front of mankind.

The total number of ships which took part in the Review was 1060, that at the Jubilee Review of 1935 being 973. The number of British and Dominions' men-of-war was 141, while the liners and other merchant vessels were 127 and the number of yachts was 764. Thousands of people had assembled on the shore both in Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight to watch the greatest electrical display which went on for an hour from 10 P.M. With the shooting of a maroon from the Royal Yacht, all the ships spread over 12 miles began to blaze with bright unsteady flame and after

some time a galaxy of searchlights with their myriad beams, made its appearance from them. The lights then played on in a variety of ways, sometimes sweeping down to the sea-level, again rising to the skies and lastly falling down harmoniously like a professional dancer. Thereupon the battleships and the aircraft-carriers fired a rain of coloured shells, while the cruisers and other fleet sections sent up showers of rockets in different colours. Waterfalls of golden rain emanating from some of the ships, coupled with parachute flares from others marked the close of the display at 11 p.m. Afterwards for an hour, the ships remained continuously illuminated in one position in their own places.

The huge crowds then began to disperse. Those who had come in hired launches at once returned to Southampton or Portsmouth and thence proceeded to London and other places by buses. The Government guests and others who had gone to Spithead by trains, spent the rest of the night in their ships or other suitable places and preferred to return to London by the trains. An idea of the crowd which had gathered at Spithead and its vicinity can be had from only one significant fact that the Southern Railway ran 50 special trains from Waterloo and Victoria to Portsmouth and Southampton in about five hours before noon of the day fixed for the Naval Review.

Thousands of people also took advantage of the extraordinary occasion which was made available to the public of witnessing the battleships at Spithead for two days after the Review, as well as for a few days before, while they lay anchored near London after the Coronation.

A costume ball was held at the Albert Hall on Thursday the 13th May 1937 at night. As the place of performance was quite close to my residence and as the object of the function was to kill two birds with one stone viz. to express the joy of the Londoners in honour of the Coronation and to help a noble object, it was interesting to note that even in London, acts useful to society such as hospitals or cheap theatres were assisted by the profits secured from arranging such public functions of entertainment. During

Coronation
Costume Ball at
the Albert Hall



Crowning Ceremony in Westminster Abbey.

my stay there, I received several appeals of this kind and it is needless to add that I responded to them in my own humble way. In accepting the invitation for the costume ball, I felt a special pleasure as it gave me a rare opportunity of witnessing a procession symbolizing the history of the drama from Sophocles to Shaw. This function was arranged on the lines of the Shakespeare Ball which was performed at the Coronation of King George V. The Hall was tastefully ornamented so that the boxes curved round a rosered Tudor palace and beautiful garden of clipped yew designed against a big azure sheet by Sir Edward Lutyens, the eminent artist who planned New Delhi and the Viceregal premises. Nets of coloured balloons and illuminated crowns beneath them which were hung from the roof imparted a peculiar charm to the whole environment. The performance was honoured by the gracious presence of the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester and some of the foreign royalties who had arrived in London for the Coronation.

Amid the appropriate playing of an orchestra of 60 musicians, dancing couples wearing various kinds of dresses exhibited their performance upto about midnight when different processions representing the dramatic art in the intervening period were led one after the other on the stage erected in the centre. The Court of Queen Elizabeth in which Lady Asquith acted as Queen Elizabeth and the scenes of Shakespeare's Kings and Queens as well as other women naturally created a special interest among the audience on account of their popularity.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS

The British Government had decided to hold a special session of the Imperial Conference in the Coronation week by taking advantage of the arrival of the Empire premiers and other representatives. Accordingly the session opened in Queen Anne's Room at St. James' Palace on Friday the 14th May 1937. Mr. Baldwin was voted to the chair. H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda and Dr. Ba Maw spoke on behalf of India and Burma respectively at the

Imperial Conference.

first day's plenary session. The deliberations of the Conference continued for several days. But its main object was to formulate a united Empire policy for the maintenance of world peace and self-defence in view of the unrest prevailing all over. The suggestion of Mr. Lyons, the Australian prime minister, regarding the Non-aggression Pact between the countries of the Pacific was a new idea. Similarly the pointed reference to the all-round awakening in India, in her struggle for the attainment of her full stature and freedom perfected by order by the Princely Sopesman of India, was no less remarkable although he prefaced his brief remarks by confessing that the internal affairs of India were not the direct concern of the Imperial Conference. There have been sessions of Empire Statesmen since the Golden Jubilee of Queen Victoria the Good. But since 1907 it was resolved to hold periodical sittings of the Imperial Conference as such and the last session was held in 1930. During the succeeding six years great constitutional changes have taken place such as the passing of the Statute of Westminster and the Government of India Act and allusion was rightly made to these outstanding events in the speech of the Chairman.

By far the most important non-official function in connection with the Coronation, was the grand Dinner given at the Grosvenor House on Empire Day viz. 24th May 1937 to the Empire Premiers and representatives on the combined behalf of some of the public institutions long working in London for the good of the Empire. The institutions which had united for this purpose were the East India Association, the Royal Empire Society, the British Empire League, the Royal African Society, the Overseas League, the School-Empire Committee and the British Women's Hospitality Committee. I was already a member of the East India Association since I last visited Europe in 1930 and became a non-resident member of the Royal Empire Society during the present visit as I found that it was also a very useful institution like the East India Association. The number of guests exceeded 1200 and included almost all the worthiest in London and the British Empire, including Indian

No n-official
Dinner to Em-
pire Premiers



Peers paying Homage to the King.

Rulers, all of whom were received by the principal office-bearers of the host institutions. Major-General the Earl of Athlone, President of the Royal African Society, presided over the Dinner. An appropriate loyal message was sent to His Majesty expressing heartfelt good wishes for a long and glorious reign blessed by an ever-growing spirit of mutual understanding and good will between all the people of the Commonwealth and a befitting reply of thanks was received from the King-Emperor. After the loyal toasts were honoured, a toast in honour of "The British Commonwealth" was proposed by Mr. Baldwin. It was very significant that on the same day in the morning, an impressive thanks-giving service was held in St. Paul's Cathedral and in the evening Mr. Baldwin was to make his last public speech as Premier at the memorable banquet as he was to lay down his office the next day. He was followed among others by Mr. Mackenzie King and H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar of Baroda. The last political utterance of Mr. Baldwin was really ennobling and befitting the solemn occasion. The Prime Minister rightly hit upon the nature of the bond which held the Empire together, when he said that neither self-interest, nor trade could have made the greatest experiment of the British Commonwealth a success, but it was the mutual sympathy and understanding of each other's problems as well as common ideals, common inspiration, common love of freedom of the individual and of the body politic and not any attempt to define the constitution or put it in a straight waist-coat which alone could save them from destruction and strangulation. Mr. Baldwin's sympathetic reference to India and Indian rulers, the projected Federation and the deep-rooted conception of Kingship among the Indians was very touching and it was duly responded to by H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar of Baroda who, however, while appreciating the reforms already conceded by the passing of the Government of India Act 1935 did not fail to impress upon the audience that more rapid and extensive progress would have been more welcome. A toast to the health of the President was then proposed by Mr. Neville Chamberlain in an apt but brief speech and the function which again so remarkably brought out the unity of the Empire came to a happy close.

As I had seen at least one specimen of every type of sight-seeing during my last tour, it was not my intention to devote much time in that direction in course of my second tour. So I arranged to leisurely show to the Rajkumars and the Rajkumaries everything that would interest the children out of what I had seen under the guidance of the Darbar Surgeon and a courier whom I had specially engaged for that purpose. As I have already described in my account of the last trip all that was important, it is needless to refer to it again, although substantial changes have naturally taken place during the interval. However it would not be inappropriate if I try to describe in short some of the new things which I was able to witness occasionally. Among such things, may be mainly mentioned the Science Museum, Ken Wood, Kensington Palace and Keat's House.

The Science Museum owes its inception to the Great Exhibition held in London at South Kensington in 1851. A large number of important exhibits illustrating the industrial application of Art and Science collected at that exhibition along with similar ones in other places forms the nucleus of this instructive institution. Additions such as models of Ships and Marine Engines, contents of the old Patent Museum and Art collections of the South Kensington Museum made from time to time have gradually developed the utility of this institution. In the basement is located what is called Children's gallery where a working demonstration of a rainbow and simple exhibits showing the measurement of time, reflection and refraction of light and the applications of the photo-electric cell have been arranged along with models showing the development of transport by land, sea and air in different illuminated scenes from very ancient times upto the present day. In another section, we can mark the comforts derived by the invention of gas and electricity, with special reference to the progress achieved in a kitchen or street and domestic lighting. The third portion contains a windlass, lifting jacks, pulleys and a locomotive crossing a bridge. The speciality of this portion is that the visitor can unreservedly operate any of them. The part containing the exhibition of the development of method of communication particularly appealed to me as it starts

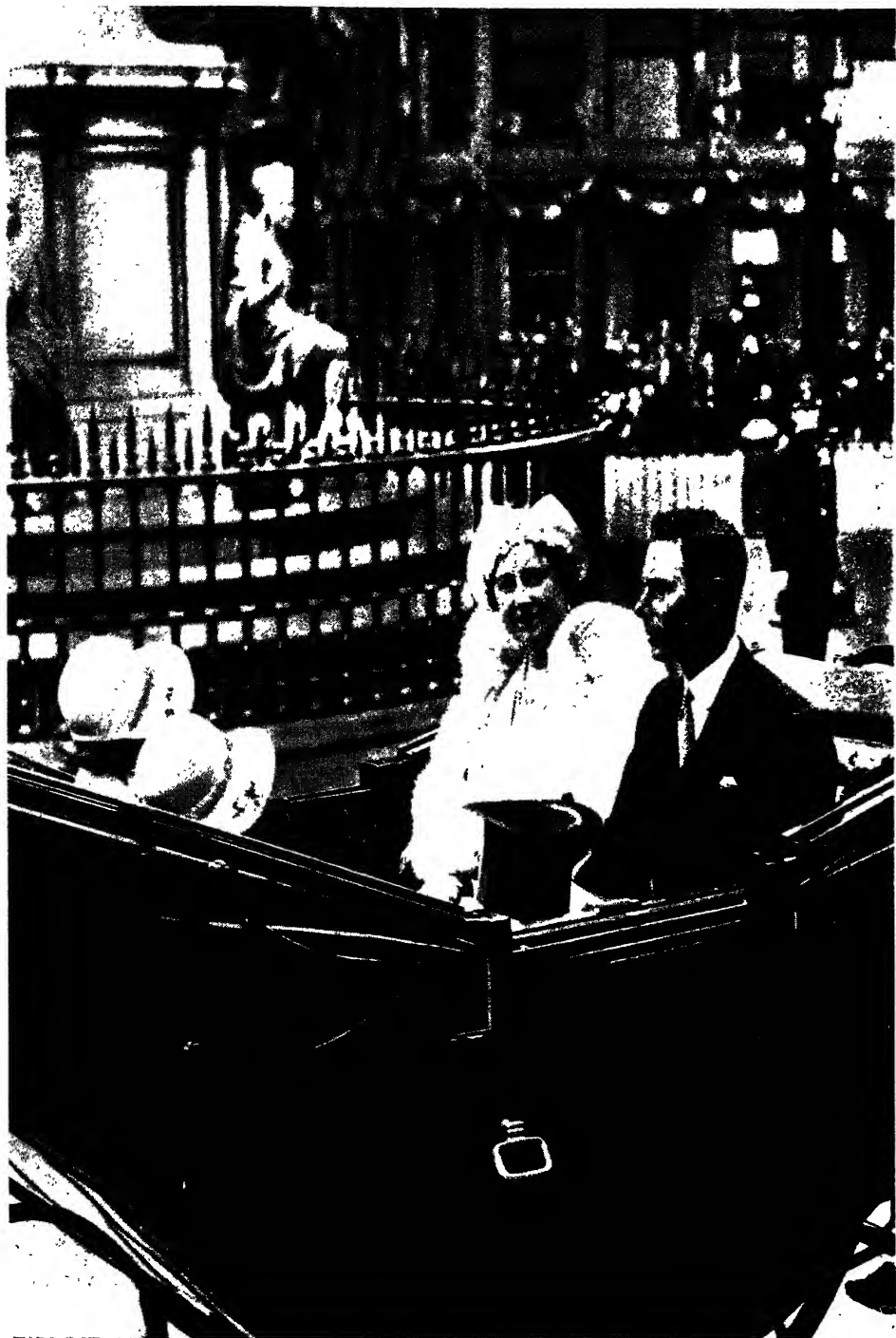
from the primitive beacon and ends with the up-to-date telephone exchange. The cathode-ray oscillograph illustrating the conversion of sound into equivalent electric currents is of peculiar interest, not to mention the different diminutive workshops and a working model stage. The section which appeared to be most wonderful of all was what contained cinematographic exhibition of short films three times a day and the working model of the Gladstone Docks and a Romano-British pottery Kiln.

There are three floors to the building, besides the ground one. The Foucault Pendulum demonstrating the rotation of the earth, strikes the visitor's eye at the outset as he enters the Main Hall on the ground floor. Apart from the Science Library which contains about 300,000 volumes and periodicals and four million bibliographic references, there are in all 66 galleries on the four floors. It is needless to say how it is impossible to convey an idea of their contents, but to try to mention the general classification of the exhibits would also not be so easy. However that does not mean that no attempt should be made to touch briefly some of the broad subjects dealt with therein. Side by side with metrology, the animal, wind and water-power and hot air, gas and oil engines in twenty galleries, we find the growth of steam power and aeronautics, marine apparatus, lifting appliances and road vehicles on the ground floor. The first floor houses twenty galleries more dealing with merchant ships and warships, mining and metallurgy, hand and machine tools, water meters, agricultural implements, electrical implements, electrical communication, television, type writing and printing. Spread over a similar score of galleries will be found on the second floor exhibits concerning mathematics, magnetism, accoustics, meteorology, X-Ray, Geo-physics, pumping, building construction, and sewage disposal. The third floor shows in the remaining six galleries sciences such as surveying, astronomy, optics and chemistry. In that portion assigned to astromony, it was of great interest to see the model of the Jaipur observatory. Being quite close to my residential quarters and having felt a special interest in this institution, I paid several visits to the same and was again impressed with the vast facilities to Londoners for initiating their children from their infancy into an aptitude for

understanding and making fresh researches. It also appeared to me as a miniature permanent exhibition and when I later on visited the Paris Exhibition, it seemed to me to be nothing more than a vast collection of several such exhibitions.

The Kensington Palace will stand out in history as a famous building on account of its being the place of birth and early years of Queen Victoria the Good. This palace as well as the Kensington Gardens and the memorial statue and the hall in honour of the Prince Consort, being in the vicinity of the hotel in which I was staying, were naturally constantly in my mind while I spent my days in London. I always strolled with pleasure in the gardens and rounded the Albert Statue in leisure time. It was also interesting to mark the activities of the Contingent which was accommodated there. But the Kensington Palace had a special importance as it was the centenary year of the accession of Queen Victoria. It was in the fitness of things that a portion of the Royal Palace was still in the occupation of her youngest child Princess Beatrice. It was with peculiar sentiments of joy and respect that I visited the State Rooms on one day in which Queen Victoria lived, played, slept and studied and the view of the site of the "lost" staircase better known as the King's Grand staircase reminded me as to how Queen Victoria must have walked in her night attire down the same in 1837 to learn the news of her accession from Lord Melbourne. It was also gratifying to know that it was in the same palace that Queen Mary was born in 1867 and several of the other royalties passed their life. While inspecting the palace I was happy to view the architecture of Wren and Kent in some places.

During my visit to Europe in 1930, I had marked the Keats-Shelley Memorial House at Rome while passing the Spanish Square. It was there in Rome that the great English Poet Keats died of consumption in 1821 at an early age of 26. When in the grip of death after the symptoms of that great scourge were completely visible, he was advised that there was hope of his life if only he could arrange to spend his winter in Italy. His friend Joseph Severn took him there, but in



The King and Queen returning from St. Paul's after the Coronation.

spite of every effort, the greatest poet after Shakespeare left his mortal coils on the bank of the Tiber. Keats is one of those few who have made a name in so short a span of life. With the sight of his memorial in Rome, a spell of regret passed in my mind, that I did not avail myself of the opportunity of visiting that literary hero's London house. Bearing it in mind, I paid a visit one day to the Keats House and Museum, Wentworth Place, Hampstead. It was of interest to see the poet's sitting-room which is kept in the same state as it was in his own time, as well as the painting by Severn and some of Keats' letters. I was shown the tree under which Keats wrote "The Ode to the Nightingale". It was however a surprise to learn that public subscription had to be erected for preserving this monument so recently as in 1920-21 and it was largely contributed by Americans. This, I was told, was due to the financial stringency through which the English nation was then passing as a result of the Great War. It is really pathetic to recall that his brother Tom suffered the same fate and although the poet was engaged to Fanny Brawne, the marriage could not take place on account of his serious illness.

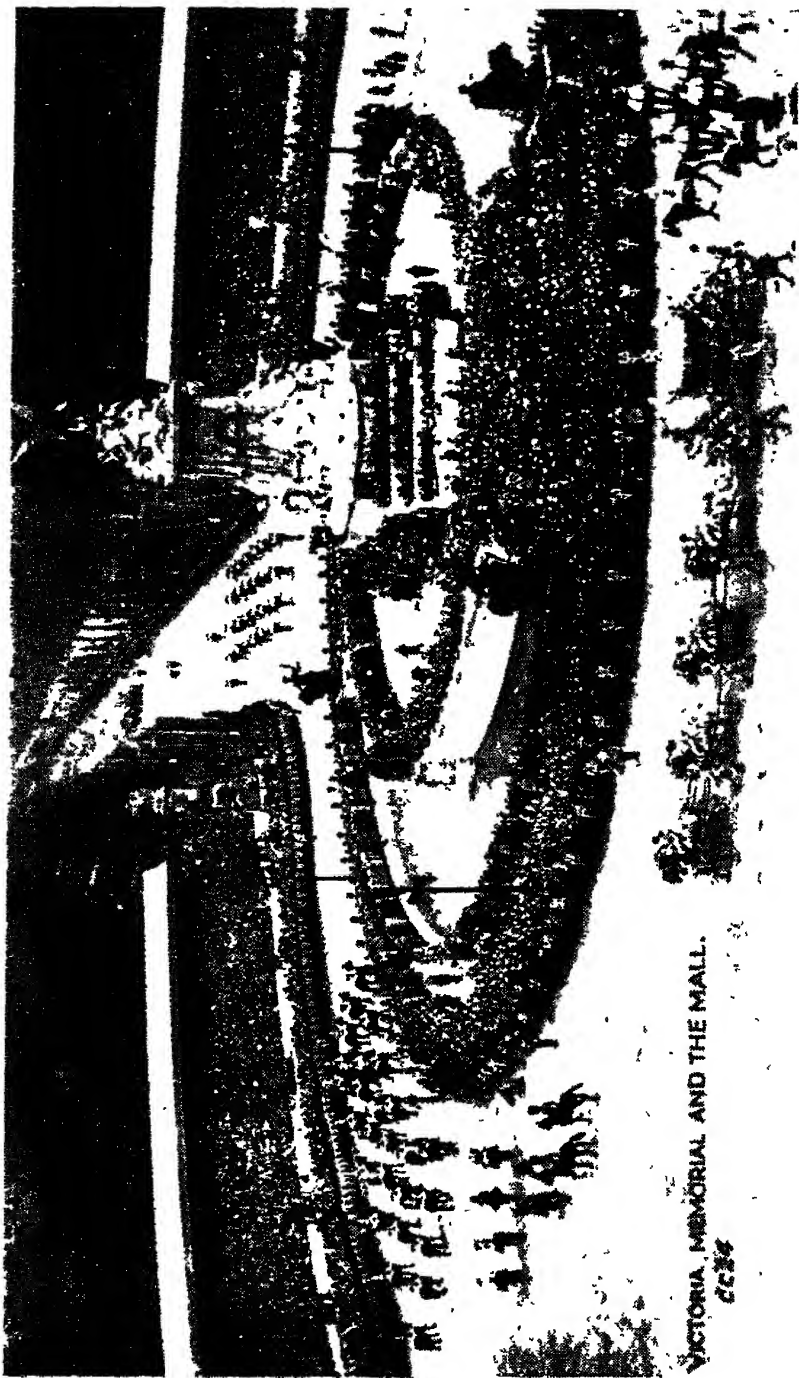
The respect for the Keats House naturally led me to the adjoining Ken Wood near Hampstead Heath where the mansion and the valuable collection of pictures and furniture of the late Lord Iveagh attract a visitor's eye along with the beautiful surrounding view-points. All that tract comprising the Golder's Hill Estate, Waterlow Park and the Highgate Woods and the view from the flagstaff together with the Well Walk holds the onlooker spell-bound and is indeed well worth a visit.

While framing the programme of the visit to London, I had planned to see something of television and so by a previous appointment with the British Broadcasting Corporation I paid a visit to the Alexandra Palace on Saturday the 22nd May 1937 at 2 p. m. Mr. Gregor, the Director of the Empire programmes and Mr. Rendell, Deputy Director of Television service met me at the entrance and took me to the third floor into a reception room. There I saw on a small screen

first an internal programme of a Panch and Judy Show followed by an external transmission of Mr. Middleton planning out a garden in the grounds of the palace. In the middle of this act, I and the party accompanying me left the room to see the televising of the performers from a window in an adjoining room. Then we were conducted into a studio from which transmission was made. Here we saw the actors under very strong lights being televised by electric cameras in different parts of the room. At the same time we could see in a corner of the room the result of the transmission on a screen similar to that previously viewed. It was really very wonderful to watch simultaneously the actual performance and the televised objects and scenes. After this we were conducted to the Baird transmitting room. It is no longer used for this purpose. Lastly we saw the transmission room as then in vogue where the television waves are distributed through the ether. While passing through these rooms we were asked to observe strict silence as the microphones were alive.

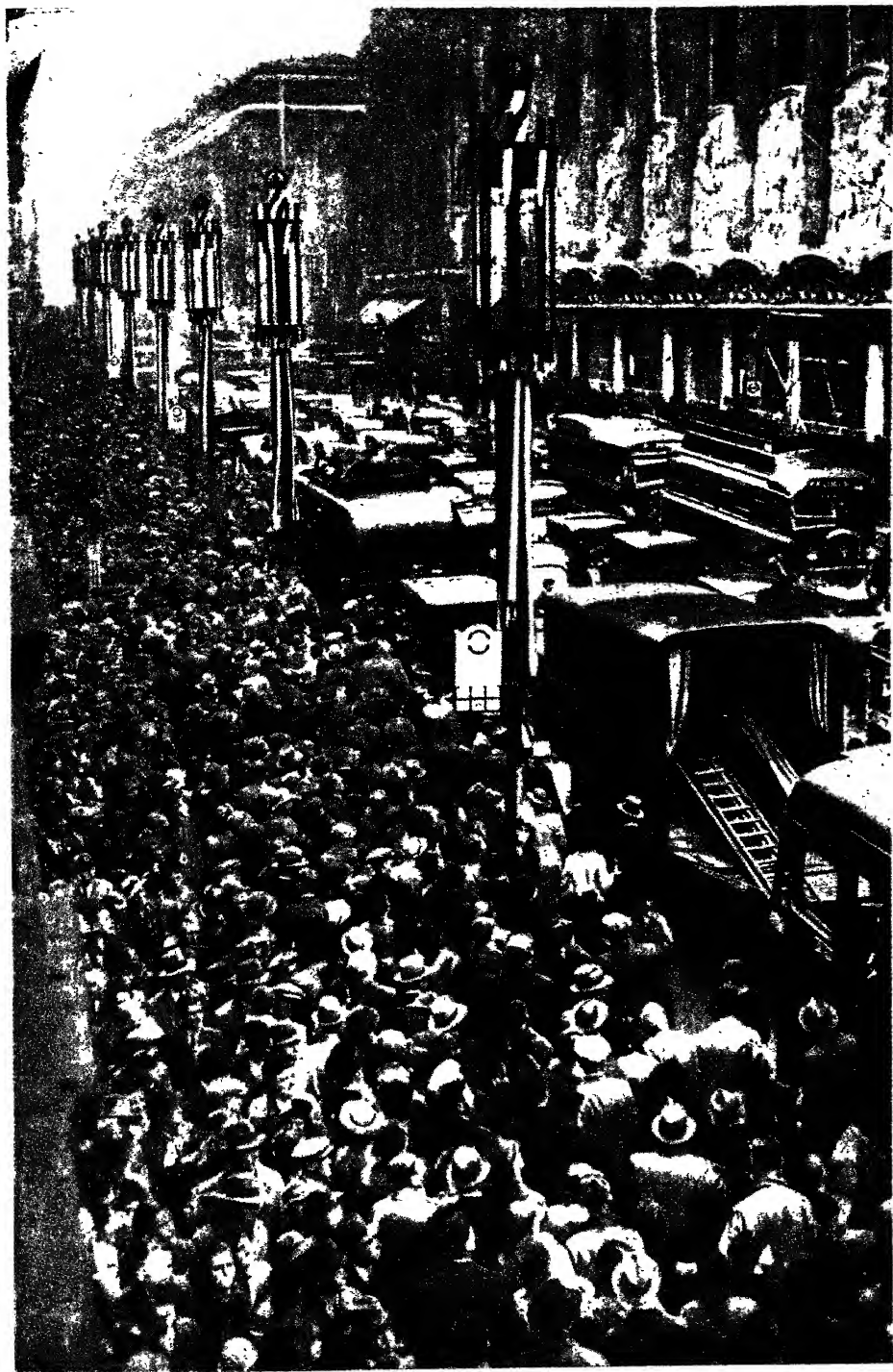
From the Alexandra Palace Mr. Gregor was kind enough to take us to the British Broadcasting House, Portland Palace W. 1. Here I was entertained to tea and then shown over a number of studios including the large studio most favoured by King Edward VIII since he was Prince of Wales.

Among the important dramas which I saw this time, mention deserves to be made of "Candida" and "Prince Siddhhartha". The former is a famous drama of Bernard Shaw written at the end of nineties, Henrik Ibsen, the great Swedish dramatist had given a shock to society by his drama "Doll's House" in which he has depicted the picture of a wife who was convinced that she was a doll and unfit to have children's charge and so she preferred to walk out of the door to find out what the world was really like. Ibsen's hero was selfish, conceited and pitifully small in emergencies. Shaw produced as a contrast a heroine who runs the establishment and makes her husband's public triumphs possible. Shaw's hero is of unquestionably high character and of unselfish spirit. Domestically he is



VICTORIA MEMORIAL AND THE MALL.

CC34



Remarkable Crowd in the Oxford Street

the pet and doll. No wonder therefore that Shaw's characters sit down to discuss the play and draw the moral and both continue to live together, by removing mutual misunderstandings by a free talk. Shaw's masterly production at an opportune time succeeded in warding off the evil effects of the rude shock given by Henrik Ibsen's work and it was gratifying to note that the drama has kept its hold on the stage even after a long period of forty years. It was also interesting to learn that "Candida" was the work selected as a representative English drama for the Paris exhibition. I therefore purposely took an opportunity of witnessing it at the Globe Theatre where Diana Winyard acted as Candida.

"Prince Siddhhartha" was an opera written on Buddha's life. Various scenes in his life including his birth, courtship, marriage, the procession of a dead body, the consequent despondency, tailed and marked demons, the end of a quarrel between two fighting tribes, the inspiration of knowledge under a banyan tree and the unwavering attitude notwithstanding the amorous gestures of singing and dancing girls. The opera was shown in the Scala Theatre and I could see there Eastern dresses including that of a Sanyasin and wondered how this opera could appeal to a British audience.

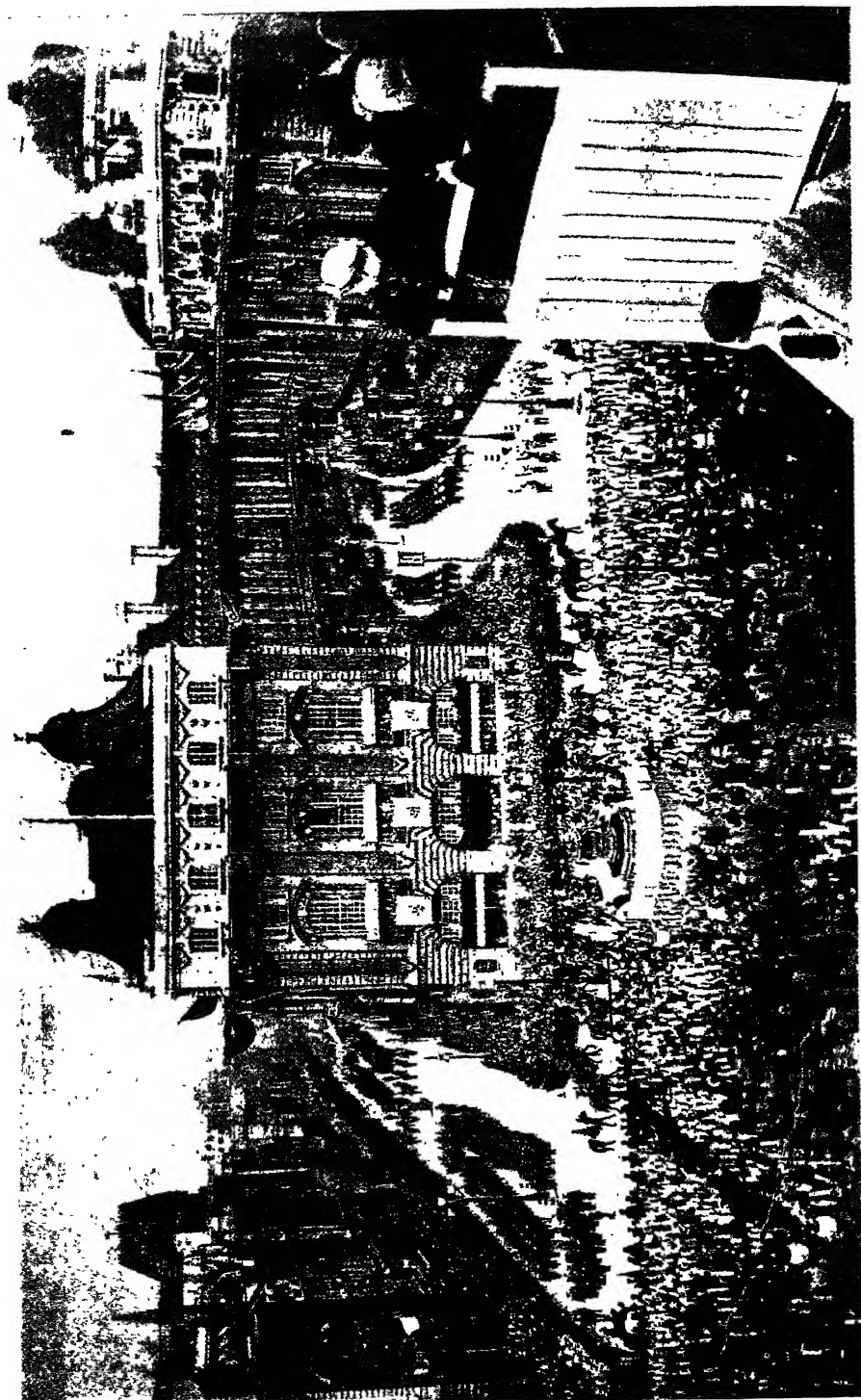
In the Cinema sphere, the most complete and successful talkie picture of the Coronation procession and the ceremony in the Abbey which I was able to witness in Studio 2 Regent Street within three days was a practical illustration of the marvellous achievement of that science. Another innovation was the introduction of the system of showing the same picture continuously for a number of hours, with an interlude such as cock's walk or fish trapping between the end of one programme and the beginning of the same again, so that a spectator may at any time come and see the show from any point. If all the seats were occupied, the visitor had to wait in a queue till he was sure of a vacant seat and taken to it by the attending porter. It was notable that a spectator when once he has secured a seat could sit there as long as he liked, although generally the average visitor vacated his seat of his own accord after witnessing one round of the pro-

gramme and touching the point from whence he commenced. One more novel feature in the cinema world worth mention was the vast progress made in the production of colour films. The Technicolor process was the latest invention after the earlier ones of natural colours, two colours or three colours.

The spirit of competition exhibited by the cinema dealers in taking the Coronation films to America, Australia and other territories of the Empire was astonishing. Some of them even went by air and it is no wonder that the ceremony was viewed in its true perspective even in distant lands within a week or so from the happening of the great event.

Apart from the prominent men in British public life whom I had the pleasure of meeting several times during the official and semi-official or social functions, mention deserves to be made about my visits with the Marquis and Marchioness of Willingdon, Sir Frederick and Lady Sykes, Sir Roger and Lady Lumley and the Rt. Hon'ble Mr. L. S. Amery, now the Secretary of State for India and Mrs. Amery at their houses and Viscount Halifax at the House of Lords, Lord Zetland Secretary of State for India at the India Office and Sir Eric Mievieille at the Buckingham Palace. Sir Eric, it will be remembered, was Private Secretary to Lord Willingdon during his Viceroyalty. I am particularly grateful to the Hon'ble Mr. L. S. Amery for presenting me his thought-provoking book "The Forward View." His suggestion that there should be a small inner cabinet like the War Cabinet to direct and formulate the policy of Government in every direction, and its execution should be entrusted to the larger cabinet is worthy of consideration as it would be easily realized that the same superbrain cannot manage the formulation and carrying out of a policy outlined for the ultimate good of a nation. Regarding how a policy approved by the majority of elected representatives of a nation at one period notwithstanding the spirited opposition of really far-seeing statesmen, is found to be wrong in later years, I found the following quotation from Disraeli's speech in connection with the principles of protective tariffs, very instructive and prophetic.

Visits with
high personages



People looking down the Procession from the Roofs.

Opposing the policy of free trade Lord Beaconsfield said, "It may be vain in the midnight of their intoxication to tell them that there will be an awakening of bitterness; it may be idle now in the spring-tide of their economic frenzy to warn them that there may be an ebb of trouble. But the dark and inevitable hour will arrive. Then when their spirits are softened by misfortune, they will recur on these principles that made England great and which in our belief will keep England great. Then too, Sir, perchance they may remember not with unkindness, those who betrayed and deserted, were neither ashamed, nor afraid to struggle for the "good old cause", the cause with which are associated principles the most popular, the sentiments the most entirely national, the cause of labour, the cause of the people, the cause of England." How true have these words come to be true. The perusal of this extract reminded me of a similar occurrence, but of an opposite nature. I mean the speech of Pulteney opposing the excise bill introduced by Walpole. At that time a beneficial measure had to be abandoned in pursuance of opposition. In the above instance, a measure against the real interests of the country was passed in spite of vehement attack on its principles.

Two Court Balls were given at the Buckingham Palace in hononr of the Coronation, one on the 13th May 1937 and the other on the 26th idem. I had the honour of being invited to the latter function. The King and Queen entered the ball-room at 10 P. M. Thirty-one members of the Royal family and a large number of foreign Royalties were present on the occasion. The white drawing-room, the ball-room annexe, the entrance hall, the drawing-room and the ball supper-room including the scent fountain as well as the buffet were magnificently decorated in a colour scheme of pink. There were vases of pink rambler roses and profuse pink carnations. The Queen and other ladies wore richly embroidered dresses and valuable ornaments consisting of diamonds and other precious stones. The function was grand and could automatically remind the audience of the description of eastern Durbars.

The Balls at
the Buckingham
Palace

I took advantage of my stay in London by attending the opening performance of the annual Royal Tournament at Olympia on the 27th May 1937. It had a special importance as it was graced by Their Majesties by their august presence along with the Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret. The performance opened with the Guards of Honour and then the Royal Navy gave a window ladder and rope climbing display. Afterwards the Royal Horse Artillery showed their acrobatic feats and then the audience was entertained to the excellent rifle drill of the King's Squad. Thereupon the Lancers and the City of London signals gave a sample of their feats. This was followed by the physical training display. The inter-port field gun display by the Royal Navy and another picturesque demonstration of the Royal Horse Artillery named "A field day in 1829" were in particular thrilling events. Then came a display of the Royal Air Force and the Toy Soldier's parade exhibited by the boys of the Duke of York's Royal Military School, brought the function to an interesting close. It must be mentioned in passing that several school parties were visible among the audience.

As already indicated in the earlier part, it was my intention to consult with some eminent physician in London about my health, as I occasionally feel that I have not fully recovered from the effects of my last prolonged illness of 1931-32. Accordingly I got myself thoroughly examined by Dr. Carpenter of the Harley Street. After prescribing a few courses he advised me to go to Vienna and in consultation with some renowned expert there to spend a few days at some famous watering place for the sake of health. The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Lala Ram Charandas, C.I.E., with whom I had become acquainted in the S. S. Ranchi was kind enough to pay me a call at the Kensington Palace Mansions and specially made enquiries about my health and in the course of our talk he suggested the name of Dr. Porges for consultation at Vienna. In making that suggestion, he told me that he had a personal experience of his proficiency in abdominal diseases in the case of his wife. He

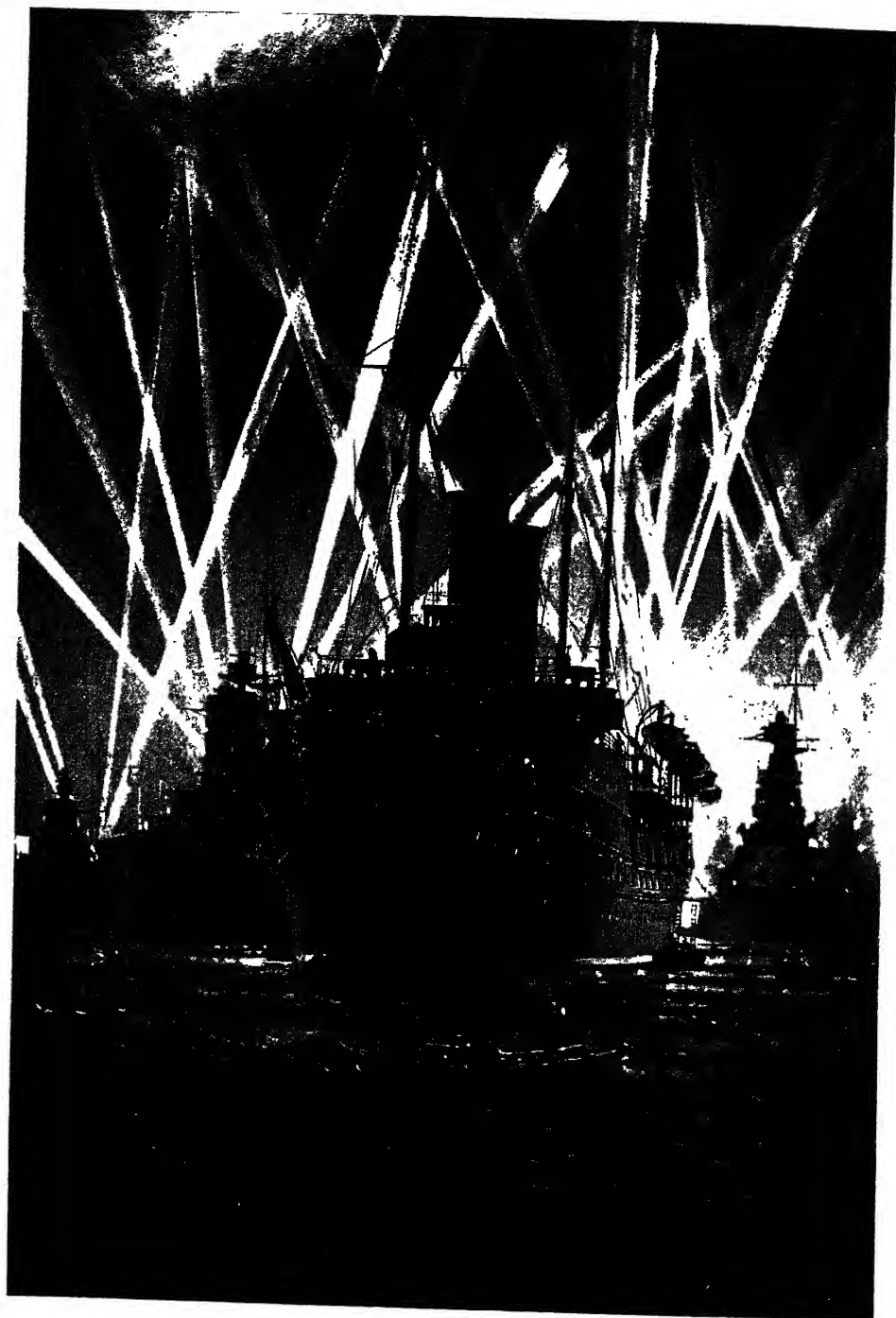
explained that she was ailing for some years and consultations in India with eminent physicians were unfortunately of no avail. But under the correct diagnosis and the treatment of Dr. Porges and perhaps also on account of the climate in Europe I was pleased to learn that she had now completely regained her health from the chill of the intestines from which she was long suffering. I had also a mind to consult some eminent Surgeon at Vienna for the deformity of the leg of the Yuwaraj. In view of all these circumstances, I decided to visit the capital of Austria. It was my original intention first to stay at Paris and witness the grand International exhibition there and then to proceed to Vienna and some watering place. But soon I came to learn that the exhibition was

A word in advance about the Paris Exhibition

then in an imperfect condition and various estimates about the date of its probable completion began to reach my ears. Some said that it would not be complete for a month, although I had read in the papers about its opening on Monday the 24th of May 1937 at the hands of M. Lebrun, the President of the French Republic, outside the Grand Palais a large part of which had been transformed into a "Palace of Discovery". On the other hand, some persons went so far as to prophesy that the exhibition would not be ready till November. Amidst these conflicting conjectures, I was surprised to read that the exhibition would be open to the public only on Tuesday afternoon, after its unveiling on the previous day, and thereafter it would be closed for about three more weeks till the middle of June. The westerners are noted for their punctuality in every undertaking. But I was wonderstruck to see it so loose in the case of the Paris Exhibition. Of course on further investigation I learnt that there were cogent reasons for this delay. The first was the gigantic size of the Exhibition. Another was the over-flooding of the exhibition grounds for over a month. And topmost of all was the hesitancy of the builders' unions to finish the work speedily for fear of the post-completion unemployment. However owing to this state of affairs I had to decide to proceed direct to Vienna first and again return to Paris for seeing the exhibition after a month, instead of seeing the exhibition en route.

It was definitely announced a long time before the Coronation that Mr. Baldwin would lay down the reins of his onerous post within a fortnight from the solemn event and Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, would succeed him, inevitably causing several important changes in the personnel of Government. The event was bound to have a varied significance and I deemed it a happy coincidence that I was able to be present in London to mark that great alteration. The first and foremost point that struck me was the high sense of the Premier's generous self-sacrifice in voluntarily vacating his most covetable rank simply for the sake of enjoying a well-earned rest and in giving up the thought of continuing in the office so as to overburden his powers at the cost of health. Mr. Baldwin was then at the height of his popularity and there was nobody in the Empire who did not want him. The Imperial Conference had not concluded its labours. The situation in Europe was grave. The domestic questions such as strengthening the military resources, introducing new taxation on profits for meeting the consequential burden and increasing the food production so as to safeguard any emergency, were agitating the country. In these circumstances few would have thought of retiring from a successful public life and hence the highminded graceful act of the Prime Minister appealed to everybody. It was another coincidence that a second British Premier was retiring just after the conclusion of a great Imperial festival within only a couple of years. It will be recalled that the first Labour Prime Minister Mr. Ramsay Macdonald resigned the premiership of the National Government in May 1935 after the termination of the Jubilee Celebrations for reasons of health. Alas, the great man is no more with us so soon. Mr. Baldwin had already set a noble example of self-negation by standing down from the highest position the country could offer, when the nation's good so required, by accepting a subordinate post in the Cabinet and continuing in the same even after the elections of 1931 gave him and the Conservative party a vast majority and he repeated the same in the last week of May 1937. The numerous tributes which he received at the time of his retirement both from his friends and political

The Momentous Change in the Cabinet



The Royal Yacht "Victoria and Albert" from which Their Majesties watched the Illuminations at Spithead.

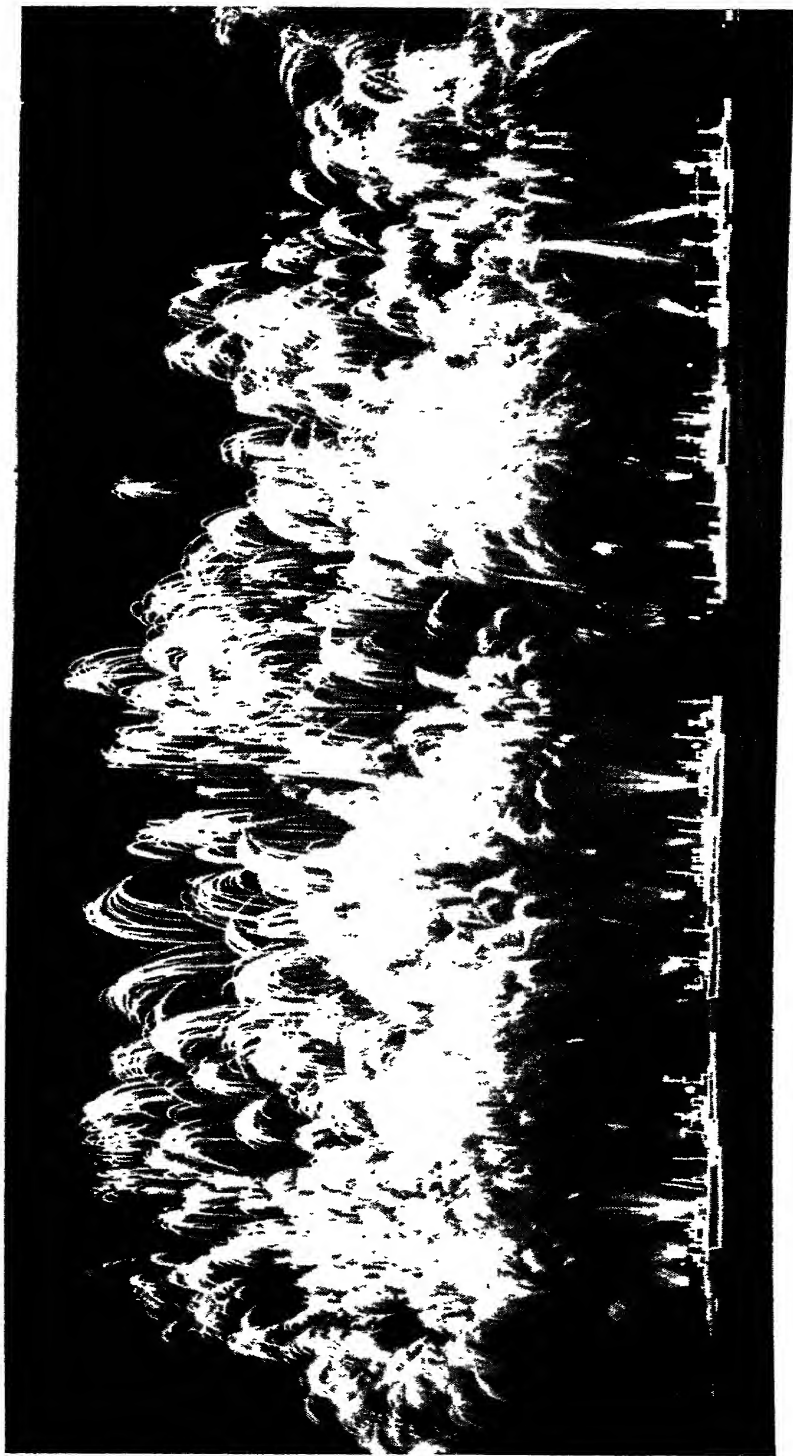
opponents as well as from public institutions and bodies singularly marked him out as one of the choicest few who had the good fortune of successfully closing their career under such unique and auspicious circumstances. The change in the cabinet took place without any disturbance in politics and he took the regretful decision only because he felt that his continuance in the then state of his health would impair the work of the Government of which he was the head. As there was no change in the Government policy, the alteration in the premiership did not cause any commotion. However there were some minor changes in the several portfolios. The new appointment which was of interest to India was that of Lord Stanley as Under-Secretary of State for India in place of the Hon'ble Mr. Butler who was shifted to the Ministry of Labour.

From my previous experience, I had felt the necessity of temporarily engaging the services of a Secretary during my stay in London and on the Continent in order to assist my staff in making local and travelling arrangements. I had accordingly written in advance to Mr. Timms and Captain Allanson of Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son Ltd., for finding out a suitable man. I am glad to say that both of them introduced and recommended to me soon after my arrival in London Mr. Des Raj, a Punjabi Indian, for temporary appointment. He appeared to me a very smart and courteous gentleman and in my three months' experience it gives me a great pleasure to note that I found in him exactly the type of man I wanted. He seemed to be well acquainted with the western manners and customs and was extremely useful to me in fixing my varied appointments many times on phone and helping me in punctually carrying them out. He was also of great assistance to me as already pointed out in carrying out the sight-seeing of the children. But his particular aid was in preparing my continental itinerary and accomplishing it to my complete satisfaction in every minutest detail. Of course he had the full co-operation of Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son Ltd. But even with that, the business instinct of Mr. Raj was clearly perceptible.

In pursuance of our programme, settled well-nigh beforehand, I and my party left London (Victoria Station) **Travel to Vienna** at 4-30 P. M. on the 31st of May 1937 by the Alberg Orient Express and reached Vienna in the evening direct the next day via Dover and Calais. The important cities and towns which we passed by en route, were Paris, Chamrot, Zurich, Salbarg, Bucks and Insbruck. Mr. Timms and Captain Allanson with a few others were present at the Victoria Station to bid me farewell. It was quite natural to feel uneasy while leaving a place which had become familiar by a month's stay. However it was inevitable. There was a sigh of relief that our journey to and residence in London were pleasant and there was not the least trouble of any kind to mar the joy. There was hardly any hope when I left London in August 1930 that I would visit it again. God is great. I had an opportunity of coming over to London again and everything was smooth and satisfactory by the grace of the Almighty.

On my way to Vienna I passed through France and Switzerland and travelled by the bank of the river Sultza at the end. Thriving crops, tiny and tidy houses, rectangular or oblong fields, numerous pine and fir trees, a number of field-workers, snow-capped mountain peaks, long canals and riverflows were visible on the way and the variegated scenery added to the pleasure of the continuous train journey.

During my last trip, when I returned to London from the tour in Scotland and Ireland, I was staying in **Pro. Hari Prasad Shastri** Grosvenor Hotel for four days before starting for the continental tour. In that short interval, my son the Yuvaraj happened to meet Prof. Hari Prasad Shastri of Bareilly in the United Provinces of India in a gathering of Indians and had the pleasure of learning about the valuable educative work he had been doing in London by acquainting the Westerners with and initiating them into the Hindu Philosophy. In order to know more about his activities and achievements as a Hindu preacher in Europe, and to introduce him to me, my son invited him to lunch with us at the Grosvenor Hotel the next



The splendid spectacle of Red, White and Blue Rockets bursting high in the air at Spithead.

day. Since then we had been knowing each other and I had made it a point to visit his institution and attend some of his lectures according to the leisure at my disposal during my stay in London in the Coronation month. Accordingly soon after my arrival in London, I renewed my acquaintance with him and attended some of his sermons at his residence, Shanti Sadan, 30 Lansdowne Crescent W 11. b. He is a great Sanskrit Scholar and also knows Chinese, Japanese and Persian Classics. After having served as a lecturer on behalf of the All-India Hindu Religious Society in India. Prof. Shastri worked as a lecturer on Indian Philosophy in the Universities of Tokio and Shanghai for about twelve years. Since 1927 he is conducting a class of Indian Philosophy in London and gives regular lectures which are open to all seekers of spiritual truth on the subject on Wednesdays and Fridays. Dr. Shastri has published several books on philosophy in English and translated a number of others in Hindi or Chinese. He presented me with a set of some of his publications as a memento of my visit to his place. "Wisdom from the East" and "Yoga Vasistha" are two of them which I liked very much.

CHAPTER II

THE LAND OF MUSIC AND MEDICINE

In Vienna I had arranged to put up this time in Hotel Bristol which was quite close to Grand Hotel in which I had spent my couple of days during the visit of 1930. On reaching Vienna the first thing that I did was the consultation with Dr. Otto Porges the University Professor and to watch the result of his treatment for some time under his guidance after he examined the progress of my digestion by X-Ray. During the same period, I arranged to take the counsel of Dr. Rehwam the famous surgeon there in regard to the deformity of the leg of the Yuwaraj. I stayed there in all for a little more than a fortnight. In the course of this interval, Dr. and Mrs. Porges cordially entertained me to a banquet at their house where I had also the pleasure of meeting Dr. Bidhanchandra Roy, the famous medical authority of Calcutta, who had come on a visit to Europe in order to attend an important conference at Moscow. It gave me a great happiness to invite Dr. and Mrs. Porges with their son and daughter to dine with me at the Bristol Hotel. I am glad to say that the treatment and directions of Dr. Porges did me a good deal of good and I then decided to spend a few days at the famous spa of Carlsbad in Czechoslovakia in pursuance of his advice. Nay, I heartily welcomed the suggestion of Dr. Porges for getting an opportunity of visiting the healthy place which I had expressed a regret in my book "Twenty-one Weeks in Europe" for having missed to see during my last trip.

In the leisure hours of my stay in the Austrian capital, I felt great pleasure in re-visiting old haunts such as Schonbrunn Palace, the Ring Strasse, the Opern Theatre and the Prater as well as in witnessing many new places and programmes of interest. Apart from a stroll in the gardens of Schonbrunn by the underground railway, which I found to be of a very inferior type as compared with this system in London, I had an occasion to visit the apartments of that historical palace on one night in connection with a court-ball and



Rajasaheb's children in the Keats' House in London.

Page 38



Sir Roger (now Governor of Bombay) and
Lady Lumley in London.

Page 42

a public reception held there. On two other occasions in the evening, I witnessed a display of the Indian dance of Udayshankar and the opera of "Don Carlos" by Giuseppe Verdi.

A few enjoyable
entertainments

The Theatre was crowded on the former occasion and it was indeed a source of great gratification to see that the performances of an Indian and his colleagues Madhavan, Simkie and Zohra were interesting and entertaining a western audience, although they were different in technique and very noticeably in emotion from western conceptions. In these performances, one could see copies of Ajanta frescoes and colours and hear an-age-old puzzling yet pleasing sounds. Udayshankar's personality and stage-craft appeared to them to be particularly remarkable, while every movement of Simkie and the beauty of Zohra were amazingly watched with great joy. Having seen the art of Udayshankar so heartily appreciated in Europe, it was with great delight that I learnt on my arrival in India that Udayshankar intended to establish a cultural centre of dancing at Benares, the seat of the Hindu University.

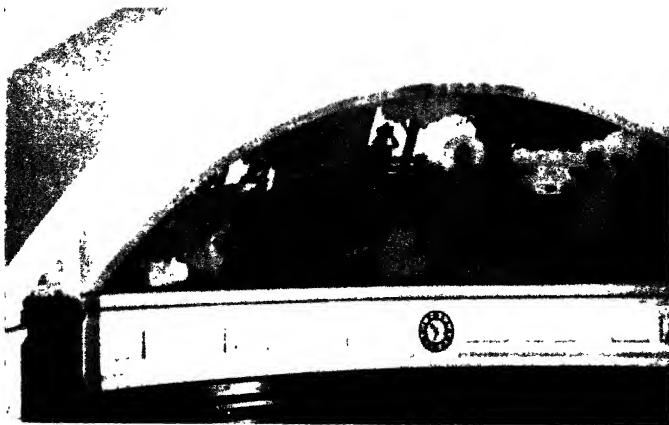
The Opera "Don Carlos" is based on Schiller's tragedy concerned with the unfortunate life of Prince Charles of Spain and showing the great hold the Church wielded even over Kings in those times. The story begins with the burial of Emperor Charles V, grand-father of Don Carlos, at the convent of St. Just. He is in love with Elizabeth who becomes the wife of his father, King Philip, who grows suspicious of the Crown Prince on seeing him interviewing her in order to take leave of her before proceeding to Flanders in pursuance of the advice of his friend Marquis Posa. The suspicion is confirmed by stray incidents including one at a festival in the Royal gardens. An opportunity is found for the King to wreak his vengeance upon his son, when Don Carlos accuses him for burning the heretics. The Grand Inquisitor the chief of the church in Spain demands a death sentence upon the Crown Prince for this treachery or in the alternative upon Posa. Don Carlos is sent to prison where Posa goes to see him, when the latter is shot by a soldier of the Royal guards. Queen Elizabeth comes to meet the Crown Prince at St. Just in order to keep up her promise to Posa, when the King and the Grand Inquisitor

happen to come there and the King has to surrender the unhappy prince into the latter's hands. The scenes of the burial and the garden festival were really very imposing.

As I was able to stay in Vienna for about 16 complete days, it became possible for me to know more about the city than what I could do in my last sojourn. Some more details about Vienna Vienna is divided into 21 municipal districts of which only one (but it is pretty large) is on the other side of the Danube as it does not flow through the centre of the town. The Inner city consists of 6 main parts of which the Ring-strasse and its vicinity forms an important one. My residence being in this portion, I could often wander in and about it whenever there was leisure. Hence it is quite natural that I repeatedly came in contact with the buildings, gardens and other objects of interest situated there. It is therefore proposed to give particular details of these. Vienna is the second largest German-speaking city and naturally constitutes an important centre of German culture outside Germany. The Ring-strasse is two and half miles in length and more than 180 feet in width. The inner city is surrounded by this fine street on three sides, which is constructed since 1858 on the site of old fortifications like the boulevards of Paris.

The Opera House was the first imposing building in the early French Renaissance style on this street quite close to my quarters and visible therefrom. In front of it there are two candelabra and it is flanked by fountains with beautiful figures on either side. Near the green room in the theatre, there is an open gallery ornamented with frescoes and allegorical bronze figures. The green room itself is decorated with operatic scenes and busts of composers for which Vienna is so famous and the ceiling-paintings there are also remarkable.

A little further we come across the inspiring bronze statue of Goethe near the Burg-garten which contains an equestrian statue of Emperor Francis, consort of Maria Theresa. The Maria-Therisien Plaza is in front of the statue of Goethe and in its centre, we can see the Maria Therisa Monument 63 feet in height.



Gautambuddha in India House, London.

Page 42



Rajasaheb with Dr. Otto Porges and his family and his friend. Vienna.

Page

The Statue of the Empress is posted on a lofty granite pedestal, with four double columns around it, holding the sceptre and the Pragmatic Sanction. The pedestal is beautified by the surrounding equestrian figures of the marshals, poets and other statesmen and great contemporaries of her times. Four fountains with marble groups and two colossal groups of Horse Tamers are the other notable objects in that square.

In the same square, there are two famous museums; one is the Art History Museum and the other is the Natural History Museum. The Chief facade of the former 104 feet long is a massive central block flanked by two projecting wings. An octagonal dome with four turrets with a colossal figure of Athena covers the structure which is 212 feet high. The latter is a similar but a little less high building.

Coming back to the Ring-strasse, we reach the Volks garden, after crossing the road from before the statue of Goethe. Thence we go to the majestic Parliament-Gebäude in the Greek style. It was formerly the seat of the Imperial Diet and now the two chambers of the Federal Congress of Austria hold their sessions there. The approach of this building is very charming on account of the four horse-tamers and eight marble statues of Roman and Greek historians. The portico consists of eight columns and a marble relief of the Granting of Constitution. There are also statues and eight bronze quadrigae on the attics of the wings and the peristyle borne by 24 monolithic columns, which is accessible from the portico, is really enchanting. The Athena Fountain 50 feet high, in front, with a huge figure of Pallas on a dwarf marble column with other allegorical figures on the pedestal adds a peculiar charm to the whole environment. As we proceed a little further, we come across the Burg-Theatre bearing an elaborate late-Renaissance style. Both of its staircases are in the wings and have got beautiful ceiling-pictures and statues and busts of actors. Even the front of the boxes is decorated with such statues.

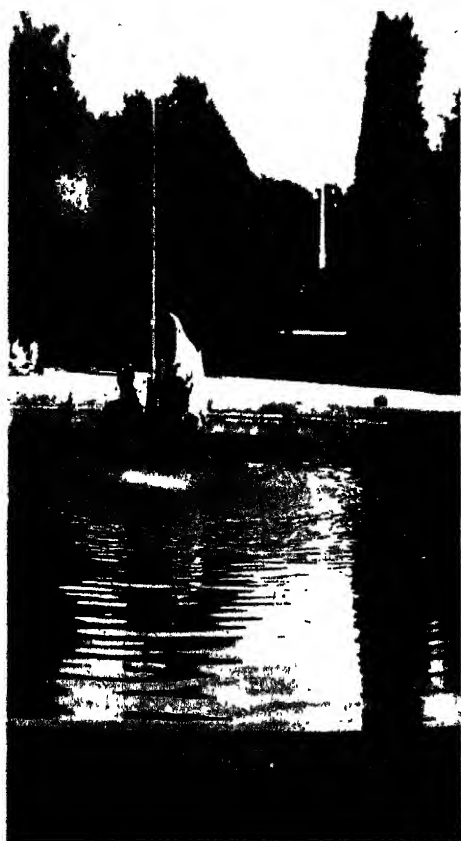
Opposite the Burg-Theatre is the Rathaus Park between the Parliament Building and the University, which is also full of

statues and busts of different personages. The Rathaus therein is 118 feet in height and has got seven courtyards. But the massive tower is 322 feet high, and it has a banner-bearer in copper at the top. The building contains the Municipal Library, the Historical Museum of the city Vienna and the museum of sociology and economics. Close by is the quadrangular structure of the University similar in design with the Lieben-berg Obelisk which is a reminder of the exploits of the burgomaster in the second Turkish Siege of 1683 A.D. The only other place worth mentioning on this section is the Stadt Park, apart from the Votive Church.

Austria is an elongated country of a mountainous nature, the northern side of which is divided into three separate portions according to the height from the sea-level. The snowline lies between 8000-10000 ft. of height, while the tract between 3000-5000 ft. is called the corn-line. The intervening portion lying between these two is called the forest zone. The other parts of the country are similar in nature, although the height there is far less. However the character of the whole country can be gauged from the fact that 28% of it is occupied by agriculture and gardening and 30% consists of meadows and pastures, while about 42% forms the forest.

Beyond the line drawn from Krems to Znaisn and Brunn, the valleys are wide and have gentle slopes, interspersed with stony and wooded uplands about a thousand feet high. All the sunny slopes are terraced and planted with vines. There are rows of wine cellars (Keller gasse) on their edges, a kind of second village above the village proper. The whole country is of this nature. But the Lower Austria is specially noted for this.

Coming to Vienna and its basin, the tourist is struck with its western edge which is also called the thermal line on account of the hot-springs at Midling, Baden, and Voslau. But the prosperity of the city state is due to the arm of the river Danube, penetrating upto the heart of Vienna, while its main part with its water-meadows flows heedlessly apart.



Schonbrunn, Vienna.

Page 50



Goethe's Statue, Vienna. Rajasaheb standing
with Yuwaraj and Raosaheb Joshi.

Page 52

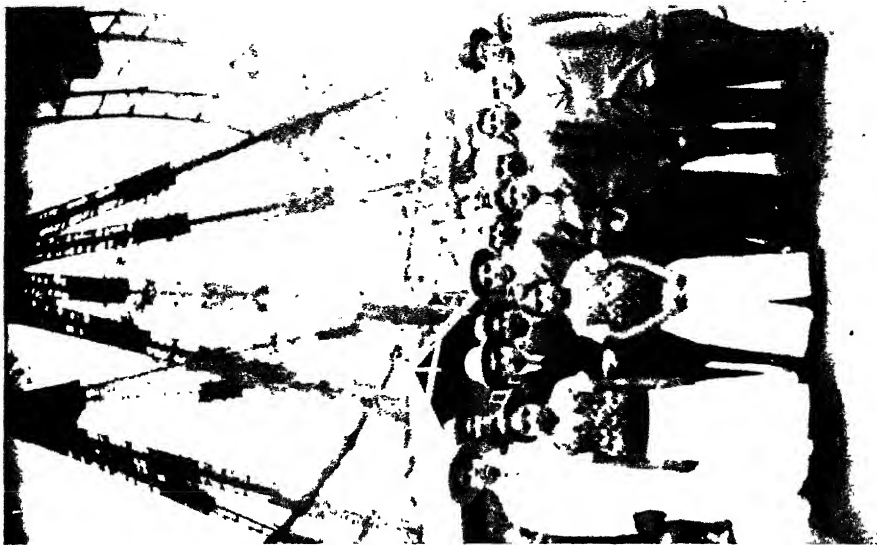
While in Vienna, I had occasion to watch two cinema films ; one at the Mensdem in Hotel Kino and the other at Urania Kino. Both being English pictures exhibited in a foreign capital, I took advantage of the rare opportunity of seeing how they were appreciated by the people on the Continent. It was gratifying to see that the English films attracted a pretty good audience abroad and occasionally there was scope for English-knowing business-men or travellers to entertain themselves by seeing such pictures during their journey. The pictures which I saw were "Grand Hotel" in which the famous cinema star Greta Garbo has taken a part and the "Elephant Boy" of Kipling. In the former, as is well-known the theme is that the dealings in the world will go on uninterruptedly not minding whether some persons were jubilant at the happening of a good stroke of fortune, while others were suffering misery at the same time. In the other picture, my party and especially the children were pleased to see the view of Indian elephants in Indian jungle scenes and persons in tribal area versed in the art of taming such animals.

Vienna is surrounded by beautiful forest scenery on all sides, on account of the limestone and sandstone, zones and the proximity of the Alps. The long rounded ridges rise upto 1500 ft. in the vicinity above the adjoining valleys and upto 6800 ft. in some places. The forest consists mainly of beeches, and the mountain ridges are covered by pine-trees. In former days, the forest was preserved for Royal hunt and summer residences have grown up there in recent days. There are numerous holiday excursionists always traversing into this area and especially on Sundays. I had made it a point to visit different parts of this scenery in a motor and see the various view-points, occasionally on some spare evenings.

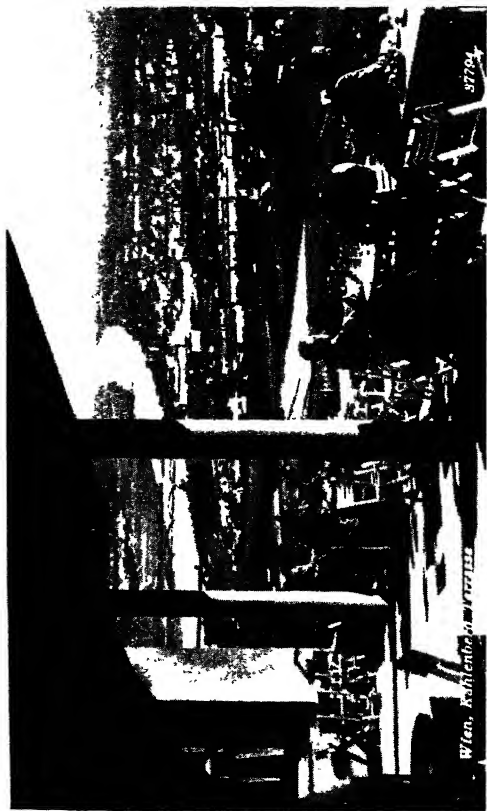
On one day, we went to the Kahlenberg and the Leopoldsberg and took tea at the Kahlenberg Hotel on a height of 1585 ft. While ascending to the Kahlenberg, by the windings on the Kahlenberg street we have to pass the shady Beethoven-Gang containing a bust of Beethoven and the Heiligenstadt cemetary in which Julius Hann the climato-

logist lies in peace. Then we came across the cafe and dairy named after Beethoven and after motoring for a few minutes we had a fine view of the Kahlenberg on the left and the Leopoldsborg on the right. First we went to the Kahlenberg peak on which there is a fine and spacious hotel, from the garden of which we can have a grand view of Vienna. The Josefs-Kirche and the tower Stephaniewarte with 125 steps are quite near and the glimpse of the surroundings from the tower is equally splendid. We could also see the Cobenzl Restaurant and the Hotel Schloss Cobenzl therefrom. From there, we went direct to the Leopoldsborg point which is about 200 feet less high, by a red-marked path through the woods. There are an inn and a church with two towers on the site of an old castle built by St. Leopold, which does not now exist. Enjoying the adjoining scenery by walking round the wall of the out-houses and from the inn garden for a while we returned to the Bristol Hotel.

On another day, I made a motor excursion trip upto Baden and back of about 60 miles visiting Heiligen-Kreuz en route through another part of the Vienna Forest. **Heiligenkreuz and Baden.** Heiligen-Kreuz is the oldest Cistercian Abbey in Austria founded by St. Leopold in 1135 A. D. in the valley of the Sattelbach. The buildings in the Abbey were rebuilt about two centuries ago and they stand on a height of 1004 feet. We reach the courtyard with two-storied arcades through the main portal which has got a tower with an ancient organ. The Josefs-Brunnen and the Column of the Holy Trinity in courtyard as well as the Stiftskeller to the west side are notable. The clay models in the museum on the first floor and the early German paintings in the picture gallery as well as the choirs, armoury tapestry and stained glass windows in the church are no less remarkable. The portrait of Francis Joseph and the bust of Maria Theresa naturally detained us for some time. But what appealed to me most was the new sacristy, the carved stalls in the Choir gallery and the three hundred little pillars of red marble and in particular the Gothic Well House and the tomb of Duke Frederick II the last of the Babenbergs, which I was sorry to hear was mutilated by the Turks. From here we went to Baden, via Molding.



Luna Park, Vienna.



Vienna and the Danube from the Kahlenberg Terrace.



Kreuzenstein Castle, Vienna.

Page 57



Another view of Kreuzenstein Castle, Vienna.

Page 57

Baden possesses a population of 24000 and has assumed a special importance as a watering-place, on account of the regular summer visits of the Emperor Francis I and the discovery of 14 radio-active sulphur springs since the beginning of the last century. Baden has also become famous on account of the residence of Austria's two of the well-known composers, Mozart and Beethoven, who wrote "Ave Verum" and "Zur Weihe des Hauses" there respectively. The whole trip took us about five hours. The journey throughout was very pleasant and enjoyable as everything was green all over. The weather in the woods was cool and invigorating, although it was hot in Vienna. There were numerous vineyards on the way and agriculturists both men and women in field dresses were visible in large numbers either working on their farms or returning home with their implements, carts of hay or other crops, to which cows were yoked in many places.

A third time, I made a circular motor trip for about four hours. The objective was to see a mediaeval castle
Berg Kreuzen-
stien named Burg Kreuzenstein at a distance of nearly 15 miles. After its destruction by the Swedes in 1645, it was acquired and re-erected by the art-loving Wilezek. While going to the castle, we passed Korneuburg a town of 8600 inhabitants. It is known for its late Gothic Parish Church as well as the old-fashioned architectural townhall and a column in front, all of which can be seen in passing. In the Kreuzenstein castle, the museum containing old-time arms, models of stone, metal and wood as well as pictures is well worth a visit. There are two chapels and a draw-bridge to enter the castle. In the courtyard in front there is a covered well. Although the exterior of the castle does not look impressive, there are numerous beautiful halls inside. A part of it was burnt recently. But it has been kept in the same state. The owner is also known for founding a first-aid hospital in Vienna. There is a spacious kitchen in the underground. I was interested to see some utensils and lamps as in Indian houses. The castle is on a height of 344 ft. and the scenery therefrom is naturally ennobling. In our return journey, we crossed the Danube with our motors in a motor launch. Such launches are ready to

undertake such trips at particular points on the river, and it was a novelty to many of my followers. We passed Klosterneburg en route, the Abbey of Augustinian canons in which is reputed for the Altar of Verdun therein completed in 1181 A.D. by Nicholas, one of the greatest goldsmiths. The Romanesque pillared basilica church with two towers and the lofty Gothic "Lanterne des morts" in its front, as well as the arch-ducal hat and imperial crown, both of copper in the northern and southern domes are also famous.

Our forth excursion was through Klosterneuberg-Weidling portion of the Vienna forest, upto Sophienalpe. It was a short trip of about 25 miles. Sophienalpe is on a height of about 1600 ft. through a pleasant woodland road and the Franz-Karl-Aussicht southwest of it which can be reached by a blue-marked path commands a splendid view.

My stay in Vienna almost synchronised with the celebration of the national festival week there. In that connection, all the public pillars and buildings were beflagged. An exhibition of hygiene was also held about the same time.

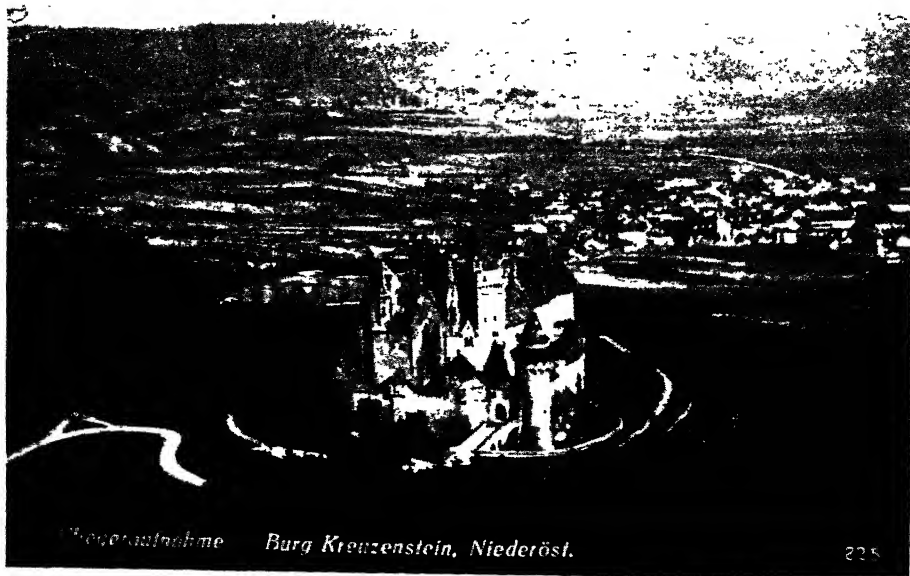
The Municipality of Vienna has taken the housing problem seriously in hand and comfortable and cheap tenements are now made available to the poorest of the poor. These chawl-like buildings are extensive and provide luxuries such as a Swimming pool or a cinema theatre for their incumbents. I was shown a building of this type which was half a mile in length and it was supplied with electric light, healthy air and ample water.

The Bath establishment maintained by the Vienna Municipality is very interesting and has been doing much useful work. There is a statue of Diana on a fountain in the front courtyard and on that account, it is called Dianabad. The whole building is grand and magnificent and there are two large swimming pools in it. They resemble the swimming pools at Southport and Blackpool and would remind



The big cupboard in the Drawing Room of
Kreuzenstein Castle, Vienna.

Page 57



Flugaufnahme Burg Kreuzenstein, Niederöst.

225

Aerial view of Kreuzenstein Castle, Niederost, Vienna.

Page 57

an Indian about the reservoir at old Mahableshtar. Both these have got the necessary contrivances for jumping into the pools in a variety of ways and conveniences for spectators to witness the feats of the swimming public. Even women and children were taking advantage of the facilities in great merriment. But what was most striking was the artificial contrivances fitted there to produce waves at every few seconds and drizzling rain. Two statues have been so placed there that it seems that they are intently watching the amateurs playing in the water.

In another portion, we marked a double lift which was working automatically—one part coming down and the other going up, all the 5 or 6 floors and the passengers were getting in or down according to their want.

The particular cures which are provided in the Institute are the various contrivances used which electric power to reduce fat or to give massage or prescribed exercises to the affected parts of the body without any trouble or the necessity of the patient exercising his own volition. Besides we found there provision for taking sun-bath or steam-bath separately for women and men or together for members of both sexes belonging to one family. There were also hair-cutting or hair-dressing saloons or shops for selling the necessary articles required there. There were numerous rooms including rooms for keeping clothes or putting them on, after what is necessary or prescribed has been done. Both male and female doctors with nurses are ready to examine and help the patients who approach the institution for treatment.

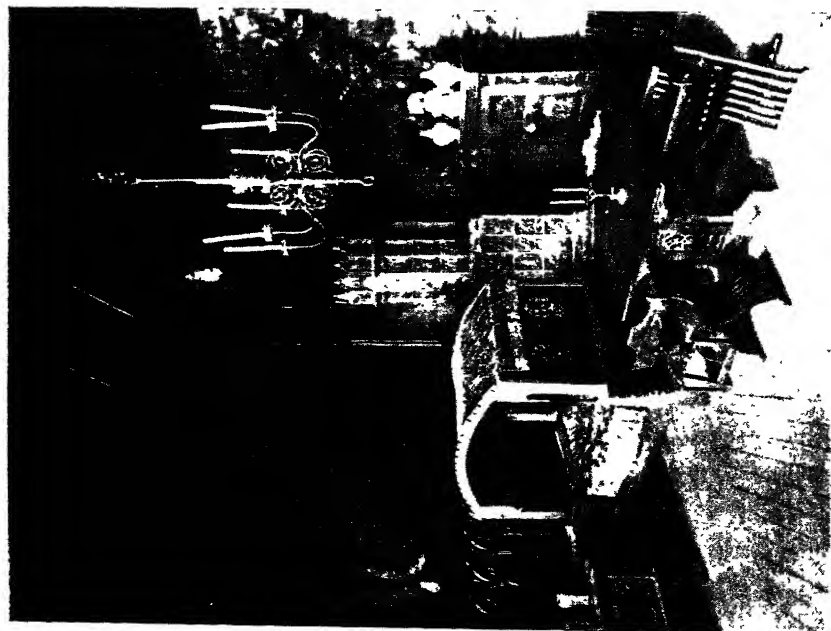
There are many such bathing beaches elsewhere along the river Danube and I visited some of them including the Gansehaufelbad and it gave me much pleasure mixed with wonder that such large numbers of people found leisure and had the will, to take advantage of these conveniences, with their wives and children. Of course there were greater crowds because when I went there, it was summer and there were holidays. Whatever it may be the aptitude is remarkable, although it is true as one of my party remarked that it

**Gansehaufel-
bad and other
beaches.**

was possible because the river was so large and full of water owing to adjoining snow-clad peaks, intermittent rain and cool climate.

It was purely a coincidence that I had the pleasure of meeting Dr. Pundit Agnihotri, B.A., LL.B., an Indian, in Vienna and knowing the good work the Austro-Indian Society has been doing in foreign territory under his able guidance. It was with very great delight that I learnt from him that the Society intended to celebrate the 53rd birth anniversary of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore on the 17th June 1937 at Vienna and received a cordial invitation for the same, from him for myself and my whole party. As H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore ranks among the first five Princes of India and as His Highness is known for his piety, generosity and religious fervour, I deemed it a great honour to whole-heartedly associate myself with the joyful celebration and consented to speak a few words at the At Home, in order to extend my congratulatory felicitations to H. H. the Maharajasaheb on the happy occasion and also to pay a fitting tribute to the good work His Highness has been doing for the welfare of his subjects as well as fellow Indians. Accordingly I attended the pleasant function which took place in the Bristol Hotel. A good many Indians who were then in Vienna including among others my brother Ruler the Rajasaheb of Jamkandi and Mr. G. V. Salvekar, Manager, Sardargriha, Bombay, were present. Mr. Salvekar had come there only a few days before for the sake of his health and I was gratified to see him in Vienna unexpectedly. He also paid his respects to H. H. the Maharaja by singing a benedictory song. A larger number of the notabilities in Vienna, including some foreign consuls, men of letters and high officials including in particular His Excellency Sir Walford Selby the then minister plenipotentiary of England as well as a few distinguished ladies. Some of the assembled persons made speeches praising His Highness's achievements. Photos were taken of the function which was a grand success.

It would not be out of place if I take this opportunity of giving an account in brief of the beneficial activities of the Society. The Society was founded according to my information a few years



Eastern Wall of the Chamber of Princes, *Page 57*
Kreuzenstein Castle, Vienna.



Courtyard of Kreuzenstein Castle, Vienna. *Page 57*

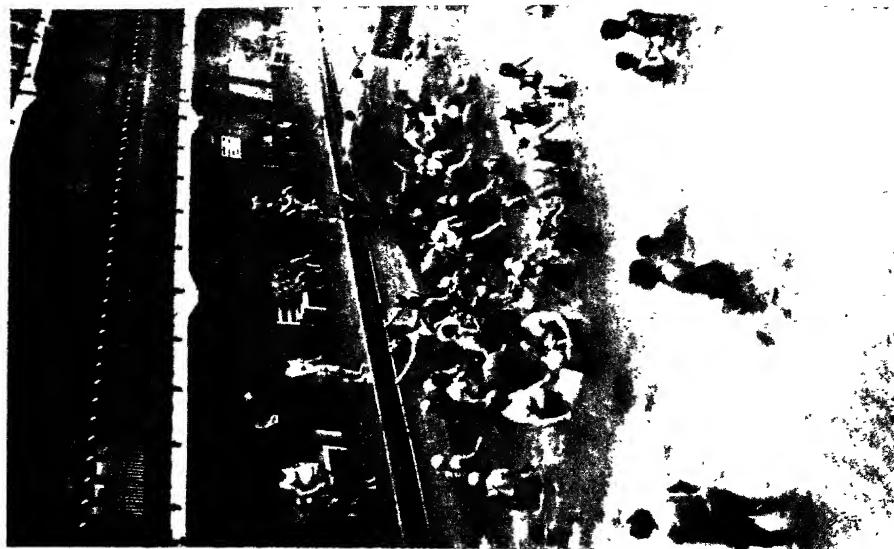
ago with a view of ensuring better trade and tourist facilities between India and Central Europe. Dr. Michael Hainisch, former President of the Austrian Federal Republic, was its Honorary President. In course of time in order to extend its activities in other directions, two new institutions were started viz. the Indian Institute of Science and Commerce and the Oriental Commercial and Industrial Association. The offices of all these institutions are housed in the former palace of the Archduke Eugen, Parking 8, Vienna I and the new quarters of the Austro-Indian Society were officially opened by Sir Walford Selby, on 25th May 1934. In wishing success to the objects of the Society on the occasion of that international ceremony, he expressed a hope that through the efforts of the institution, greater knowledge of each other between India and Austria would ensue and it would naturally create respect and encourage peace. In thanking the guests on that occasion Dr. Agnihotri wisely referred to the instructive custom there, whereby young boys and girls were conveyed in numerous carriages in those days decorated with flowers, thus imparting gaiety to the streets, for being confirmed in the churches of their faith and added that the tourist department of the Society would facilitate the visits and stay of ever increasing Indian students in prosecuting their studies and partaking of the comparative modernity of scientific development as well as the sending out of more Europeans to India to note the glorious colouring and pomp animating her ancient towns and ascertain facts which neither literature nor hearsay could convey.

The aim of founding the Indian Institute of Science and Commerce was to scientifically develop Indian agriculture and so organize industrial activities as to make profitable economic work available for everybody. The promoters of this institution recommend the present juncture and Vienna as appropriate for the purpose, on the ground that there is superabundance of technical experts in present Austria, as it has been reduced to a small principality from the status of a large empire. The society publishes for propaganda work a monthly entitled "The Indo-Commercial Gazette" which has a circulation

in all continents. The institution is prepared to establish direct contacts with persons carrying on export and import business and to give necessary advice to commercial enterprises. It is also ready to undertake conducted tours under expert guidance for visiting Austrian industrial and other enterprises at the request of the Indian manufacturers or merchants. The Society has also kept an economic library and reading room and maintains an Indian Section at the fairs periodically held in Vienna and other central European centres. It does not lose any opportunity of keeping in touch with and making its labours known to every Indian of note, when he happens to visit Vienna by waiting upon him or welcoming him to the institute and thus acquainting him with its achievements and prospects. I feel therefore no hesitation to say that the emanation of the knowledge of this useful Indian institute, will not fail to benefit at least a few of the numerous unemployed Indians.

The Hofburg was the favourite residence of the Hapsburg Sovereigns since the fourteenth century. It is an extensive pile of buildings, consisting of several courtyards erected or altered by successive incumbents and can be reached by turning to the right after passing the Statue of Goethe on the Ring Strasse crossing the Burg, Tor or through the Burg-garten. First of all we can fix our attention on the bronze statue of Emperor Francis I in the centre of the court-yard which was formerly named after him but is now called "In Der Burg". It is bounded by differently named Trakts, Platzen and Hofs on various sides. The Recichskanzlei named Trakt on the North-East was the seat of the imperial council in the 18th century and on its first floor there are the former private apartments of Emperor Francis Joseph I. The exit to the Balhaus-Plat, from the In Der Burg and that to the Michaeler Platz, are flanked by Hercules groups. The Arnalienhof at the North-West end was once the residence of Empress Wilhelmina Amalia of Brunswick while the Leopoldinischer Trakt lying to the South-west was at one time occupied by Empress Maria Theresa. The name Scheizerhof given to the oldest part on the

The Hapsburgs and the Spanish Riding School.



Bathing Place Dianabad, Vienna.



Wien Strandbad Gänsehäufel

Bathing Park, Gänsehäufel, Vienna.

Southeast side, itself suggests that it has acquired the same on account of the former Swiss bodyguard of the Emperors.

The Facade of the Michaeler Trakt is the complement of the Reichskanzlei Trakt. There are two domed pavilions on either side of it, While the central porch which is a little inside and holds a lofty dome over it, presents a grand spectacle owing to the fine sculptures consisting of Wisdom, Justice and Strength at the top and the Hercules groups on both sides corresponding to similar groups in the court, with the significant fountain groups below.

There is the world-famous Winter Riding School or better known as the Spanish Riding School (Reit-Schule) to the East of the Michaeler Trakt. The School owes its inception to the days of Emperor Charles VI in the first half of the 18th century. The Michaeler Trakt is connected by a vaulted passage leading to the Josefs-Platz, with the Stallburg in which about 25 horses are stabled for the purposes of the school.

The Helden-Plate lies at the south angle of "In der Burg". The square is adorned with two bronze equestrian statues on lofty marble pedestals, that on the left is of Prince Eugene of Savoy, the Austrian general who fought against the Turks and the French, while that on the right is of Archduke Charles Victor at Aspern. The vaulted passage leading to the Josefs-Platz contains in its centre, a bronze equestrian statue of Emperor Joseph II. The National Library with its magnificent Festival Hall is housed in one of the wings of the south of the Riding School and the other parts of it as well as some of the other buildings mentioned above are utilized for museums (which are so numerous in Vienna as in other big European capitals) or other cognate purposes.

The magnificent white Riding School is a quardrangle of 187 by 62ft. with a gallery erected on 46 columns. The Imperial Box with an oil-painting representing Emperor Charles VI on horse-back is to the north. The periodical performances of the Spanish Riding School are known to be specially worth-seeing. During my stay in Vienna,

Display of the
Riding School

I purposely made enquiries about them and on learning that there was going to be an important display on Sunday the 6th of June 1937, I did not allow the opportunity to lose without witnessing it, as I had heard a lot about it. The horses are all white as far as possible and very spirited, beautifully formed and of the noblest Spanish strain. The school is called Spanish probably on account of this trait. The horses used to be selected from the imperial stud dating from 1580 A.D. at Lippiza which lies a little to the East of Trieste. Now the stud-farm is worked at Piber near Koflach in Styria which can be visited by permit from the Austrian Ministry of Agriculture. The style of riding practised here originated in the classical manage and still follows the rules laid down by William Cavendish, the Duke of Newcastle, in the 17th century. The riding masters wore brown tail-coats, white breeches and cocked hats. The actions of the horses are perfect. Various leaps and curvets include the capriole, a high leap and kick without advancing. I had the rare pleasure of witnessing the achievements of the school during the performance on Sunday and seeing the adjoining stables after it was finished. The pictures of some of these performances are hung in the Schonbrunn and I was able to better understand them during my visit to the palace for the Court-Ball on the 12th June 1937 as I had an occasion of marking the poses of horses and the riders before' during the display.

The Spanish Riding School in the Reitschulgasse, off the Josefs-Platz is an inspiring example of the achievements of the master builders of Austria such as Johann Bernhard Fischer von Erlach, his son Emanuel Lucas von Hildebrandt &c. who have contributed to the beauty of Vienna in their enthusiasm to make it the most beautiful city of the Empire, after the exhausting wars against the Turks, by designing something new and enchanting creating in its wake a dynamic aptitude for building. The School has a high four-storied structure with ornamented windows and the Austrian eagle on the ceiling. The reputation of the School as a Continental institution will be gauged from the fact that numerous foreign officers, Danes, Swedes and Germans think it



Party assembled in Bristol Hotel to celebrate the Birthday Anniversary of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore, Vienna.

necessary to take lessons in this school, even after the Great War, and the school has deemed it necessary to make excursions to Berlin or London, which have proved to be very popular and successful. It was gratifying to learn that England, although fond of hunting and cross-country riding, was interested to witness the marvellous feats of foreigners' manage-riding belonging to the age-old traditions. The horses seemed to be intelligent and sensitive animals of thorough-bred descent like that of Arabs, possessing firm legs, fine sinews, hard hooves, broad foreheads, red nostrils, and arched necks and the prices are high on this account. The mangers in the stable were of marble. I was told that the natural disposition of a horse is first found out and that alone is tried to be developed. The course is of about three years. The following are the principal movements viz. Levade, Mezair, Courbette, Croupade, Ballotade, Capriole and Vuadrill. The

The various movements first is a movement in which horse balances itself on the hindquarters by raising its forequarters withdrawn in fore-legs and bending its hind-legs. In the second the first movement is repeated by the horse going down with its fore-legs and raising them again several times, so that it naturally advances at each complete movement. Courbette means the first process again, but the horse advances and jumps from the hind-quarters in succession without lowering the fore-quarters. The fourth movement is a leap on the spot with hind-quarters and fore-quarters whereby the hind-legs are drawn up under the horse. Ballotade is the fourth movement in which the horse first holds its drawn up hind-legs so that one can see the shoes, looking as if it wanted to kick. Capriole is the most difficult jump—a leap on the spot about 3 ft. high whereby the horse holds its fore-legs under it and kicks out his hind-legs so that one can see his shoes, the line from the hind-legs to the forelegs being level. A horse is also trained to perform all these movements without the rider, with the snaffle and the gentle aid of the whip, while particular accuracy is required in the Vuadrille, a kind of dance. During the display it was a coincidence that I had the pleasure of meeting Dr. Johan Leppik, envoy-extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary attached to Rome, Vienna and

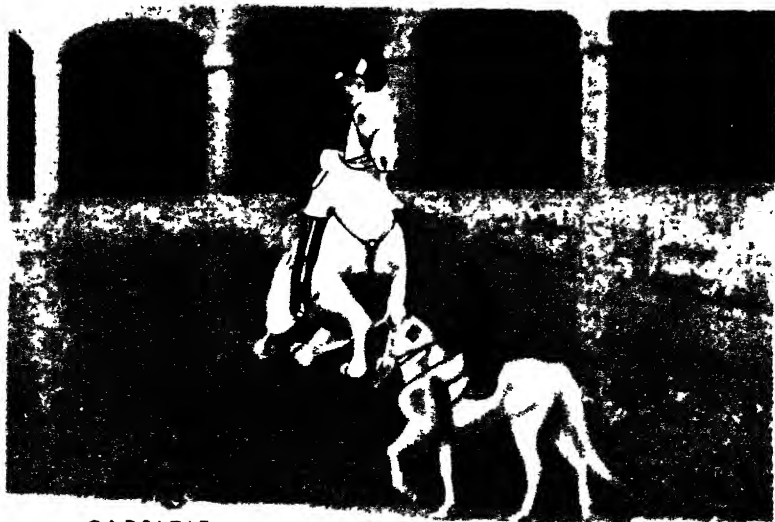
Budapest on behalf of the new small post-war republic of Istonia (Estonia) situated to the south of Finland. His permanent headquarters were at Rome and he had been to Vienna in his tour for presenting his credentials. He knows English very well and so he being seated near me was able to explain to me some of the actions which made me appreciate the programme with greater amusement.

Vienna is well-known for enamel work on metals and so I took an opportunity of visiting two such shops and saw some powder and jewel-boxes as well as button and toilet sets. On another occasion I visited S. Childs Hospital in Pelikangasse (Hospital) in which Dr. Porges was working and was happy to note the up-to-date apparatus and arrangements for patients along with pleasant environments, as well as the great care taken of those who sought such help. It deals with the diseases of stomach and intestines. Vienna is noted for its hospitals and the world reputation acquired by the medical profession there by the long strides it has taken in the advance of science, as well as the facilities Vienna affords for medical experts, surgeons, professors, physicians or students whether graduates or under-graduates. Hence it was my special intention to see these facilities and I am glad that I was able to fulfil my object on account of my consultations with Doctors Porges, Schwam and others. During my talks in the course of dinners I could learn that there were separate schools for boys and girls and homework was very little. The school course lasted for 8 years, from the age of 6 to 14. Four of these are spent for the elementary course and the ensuing four are required for the High School course. It was a surprise when I learnt that girls were not allowed to take college courses as the already prevailing unemployment was likely to be increased on that account. It is also thought-provoking that children are not allowed to see each and every cinema. It was also interesting to know that in long vacations children were taken by their parents especially mothers to other countries or places in their own for acquainting them with practical lessons in the subjects which are taught to them in schools,



Page 60

Rajasaheb making a congratulatory speech at the At-Home Party Bristol Hotel, Vienna.



CAPRIOLE

Page 63

Various leaps and curvets of the Horses in the Spanish Riding School, Vienna.

One more fact that struck me was the absence of the play of cricket in Austria as in many other countries. It goes to confirm my impression expressed in my book "Twenty-one Weeks in Europe" about the systems of Government prevalent in the world that these are minor details and the existence or lack of any or some of them does not affect the worth of a county or people.

It would not be out of place if I take this occasion of detailing the medical facilities available in Vienna. Much of this information has been taken from the pamphlet of the American Medical Association of Vienna to which profound thanks are due of the medical profession of all countries including in particular English-knowing territories although it has been mainly started for and by the Americans. This association is perhaps the only institution in the whole world which provides information and every kind of help regarding about 300 different post-graduate courses which are open at Vienna today. It is a society of the eminent English-speaking physicians and its object is to facilitate and arrange study-courses in all branches and to contract with the renowned specialists and physicians of the University of Vienna, for exclusive priority of their services as instructors to American physicians and other members of it.

The proposal for founding such an institution was first mooted by Dr. Amand Ravold in his toast at the banquet of American physicians in Vienna on Thanksgiving Day viz. 28th Nov. 1903. In response to this suggestion, the society was started in next February, under the presidentship of the original proposer. A fund for permanent headquarters and a library were founded in 1908. The association began with 35 members. But its membership has risen to 8800 in 1937.

All English-speaking physicians and graduates of reputable medical schools can become members of this institution. Any physician from abroad can arrange for the course or courses he

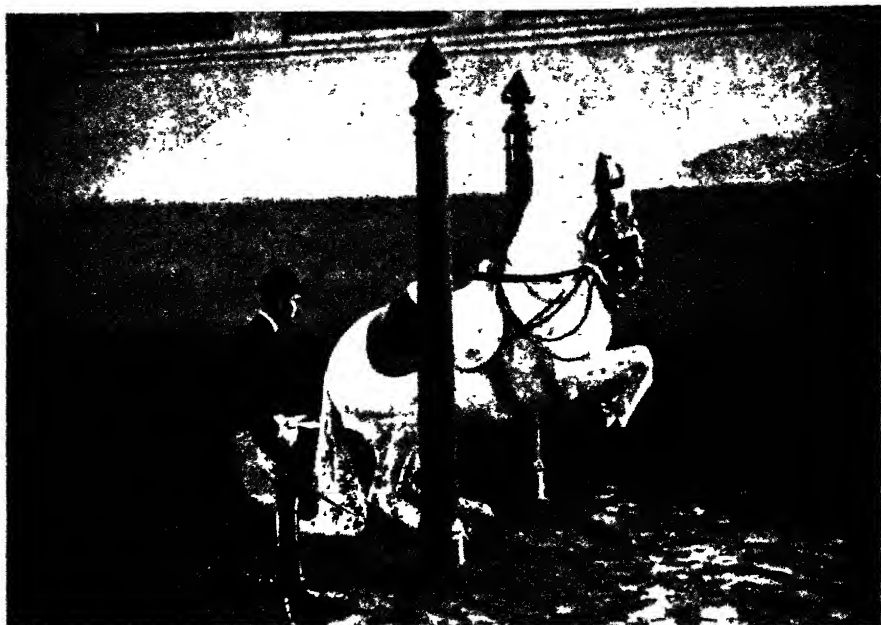
wants in advance or as soon as he reaches Vienna, through this association, by becoming its member, fees for which are moderate including those for the monthly bulletin and the use of the laboratories and its vast library. The association had suspended its useful work during the great war. But since the termination of hostilities, the association has vigorously renewed its activities and there are now from 100 to about 250 physicians who prosecute their course under its auspices, every year.

The first Viennese medical course in the English language was held in 1879. But since 1923 A.D. no less than 6000 doctors have become registered members of the association. Seventy-five per cent of the members belong to the United States of America, while the remaining percentage comes from various countries of the British Commonwealth and others. There is also the Women's auxiliary of the association which helps the social life of members, especially those who come with their wives. I was glad to note many Indians in increasing numbers are taking advantage of such nice facilities for medical education under the guidance of this institution.

The association publishes a monthly named "Ars Medici" which supplies the latest information of the medical researches and discoveries. Physicians attend to the members gratis in case of illness, if requested. Every arrangement is made or facilities provided for securing suitable quarters, pensions or furnished rooms as well as for delivering the mail.

The Medical School of Vienna dates from the middle of the fourteenth century and has attracted ever since then famous physicians and investigators as well as world-renowned Scientists. But it has assumed name as a prominent teaching centre since the 18th century and it is a wonder that it has maintained its reputation even to the present day, in every field of medicine and healing arts. The medical clinic was organised in the reign of Maria Theresa through the efforts of her Dutch physician and after the introduction of percussion diagnosis, the most able men began to be imported

The Viennese
School of Medi-
cine and the
University



Various leaps and curvets of the Horses in the Spanish Riding School, Vienna. *Page 63*

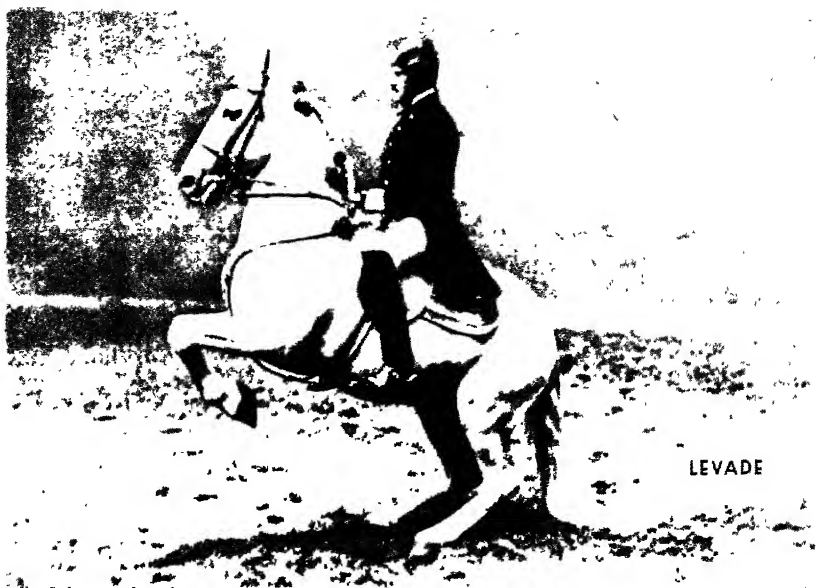


Various leaps and curvets of the Horses in the Spanish Riding School, Vienna. *Page 63*

from Austria as well as other lands which helped to continuously increase the prestige of the school. The effect of this policy was so marvellous that since the end of the century prominent people even from London and Philadelphia found it necessary to visit Vienna for augmenting their knowledge. In the beginning of the 19th century, impetus was given to this tradition by the improvements made in the fields of Ophthalmology and Obstetrics by Boer and Jaeger and the foundation of the second children's hospital in Europe by Mautner. The result is that new clinics and hospitals are being added as nowhere else in the world along with thoroughly equipped research laboratories in special branches including among others Bacteriology, Dermatology, Roentgenology and Orthopedics. But the corner stone of the Viennese modern art of healing was laid in the middle of the last century by Skoda and Rokitansky by the revolution effected by them in pathology and diagnosis, although Vienna was already considered to be unquestionably leading the world in the field of scientific medical studies and no wonder that students and investigators began to perambulate to Vienna like a holy place to watch the demonstration of the systems of the above two medico giants, which reacted in its turn to other branches even. For instance, Hebra laid the foundation of a complete reformation in Dermatology, Schuh in Scientific Surgery, Hyrtl in Anatomy and Oppolzer in Eye-diseases. This unselfish work was continued by Meynert the brain anatomist, Billroth the world-famous surgeon, the father of stomach surgery and a host of other masters. It was in Vienna that the first operation under other anæsthesia in 1847 and Semmelweis discovered the causation of puerperal sepsis. Specialisation developed even afterwards and the inventions in development of Laryngology, Otology, Electrotherapy, Urology and Electrocardiology were the sweet fruits. The recent mentionable strides are the researches about dietetics, vitamins, measurements of food units, and glandular therapy not to mention the complicated mechanisms underlying mental disturbances. This will show why Vienna holds such a wide and deep-rooted influence on the medical world. In short, it is the training generously given by the University of Vienna to the world actually or through its discoveries and inventions.

Members with diplomas of recognised institutions who have completed eight months of actual residence and study in Vienna and performed four hundred and fifty hours accredited work are entitled to a University of Vienna Golden Key. Those graduates who take book courses for a period of at least four months and attend 300 hours under the teaching staff of the University are granted post-graduate certificates, by the Dean. About 45 hospitals or clinics of different kinds are close to the Association rooms, while about 25 more have been recommended ; but they are at a distance. Apart from these, over a hundred hospitals and clinics have been mentioned which provide learning or working facilities.

The description of Vienna would be incomplete if a word or two is not mentioned about the special aptitude of the Viennese for music and also something about their composers, as I happened to see their monuments in several places and in different forms such as busts or full-size statues in bronze, or marble, not only in Vienna but even in Karlsbad. Otherwise he would fail to appreciate why Vienna is known as the Land of Music as also the seat of Medical Science. As the people of Austria are known for their love of gaiety and liking of higher art, the rulers of Vienna naturally patronised the art of singing since the twelfth century. In its wake there arose eminent composers. Even one of the Kings viz. Leopold I was a composer. The aristocracy followed the King and kept orchestras in their staffs, and automatically common people also began to take interest in the singing art and the whole life of the country became imbued with music. To add to this, famous opera writers flourished about the same time. Gluck, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Kreunzer and Schubert are enchanting names the memory of which make men and women rise on their feet with some well-known musical couplets on their tongue. All of these were born in the 18th century, while Goldmark Kienzl, Wolf Bittner, Suppe Ollittocker and Franz-Schrekar belong to the 19th. Leo Fall and Kalman flourished in the present century. Instrumental music came in vogue and prospered after the middle of the last century. But the Dance Music although dating from



Page 65

Various leaps and curvets of the Horses in the Spanish Riding School, Vienna.



Savoy Westend Hotel at Karlsbad.

Page 72

the 18th century became a recognised art in the beginning of the next under Lanner and elder Johann Strauss. Haydn's music was specially popular owing to its simplicity and lyrical excellence. Mozart died at the premature age of 35 in 1791, but has left a name like Keats, his famous operas being "The Requiem" and "The Magic Flute" which still hold the audience spell-bound. Beethoven was a disciple of Haydn. But Schubert of the whole lot is known throughout the whole world for the joyful character and pleasant melodies of his songs.

•

CHAPTER III

THE TOWN OF SULPHUR SPRINGS

As stated in the beginning of the last chapter, I underwent the treatment of Dr. Porges for about a fortnight at Vienna under his direct guidance and then in pursuance of his advice decided to visit Karlsbad the famous Spa now in Czechoslovakia. On a consideration of the several routes, I preferred to go there in a motor in one stretch along with another for my officers and a lorry for kit and servants. It was a long journey of about 275 miles. But as I had made previous arrangement for lunch at the Grand Hotel Budweis, and tea at Pilsner (Pilson) and as the road was fine, being almost of asphalt throughout, there was no trouble of any kind en route. We left Vienna at 10 A.M. after breakfast and leisurely reached Karlsbad at 11 P.M. We were occasionally stopping for the luggage motor to follow us and hence a little delay. But the journey through the fertile tract was on the whole extremely enjoyable. At times we had to steer our way through forests mostly consisting of pine trees, while on several occasions we passed by fields growing wheat, potato or vine. It was of interest to see the life of the agriculturists working in their fields. But what was most remarkable, was the decent housing and layout of intervening towns and numerous plaster or cement concrete statues which could be seen en route, I had made previous arrangement to put up in Villa Cleopatra belonging to Hotel Savoy West End at Karlsbad by phone and so everything was ready although we were a little late to reach there. It was a coincidence that President Benes was staying in the same hotel for a few days during my stay there and so I was able to mark the loyalty and affection of the general public towards the head of the new post-war republic.

Austria and Czechoslovakia are countries which contain a number of spas or watering places. Karlsbad is the best and foremost of them. Marienbad, Pistany, Jachymov are some of the



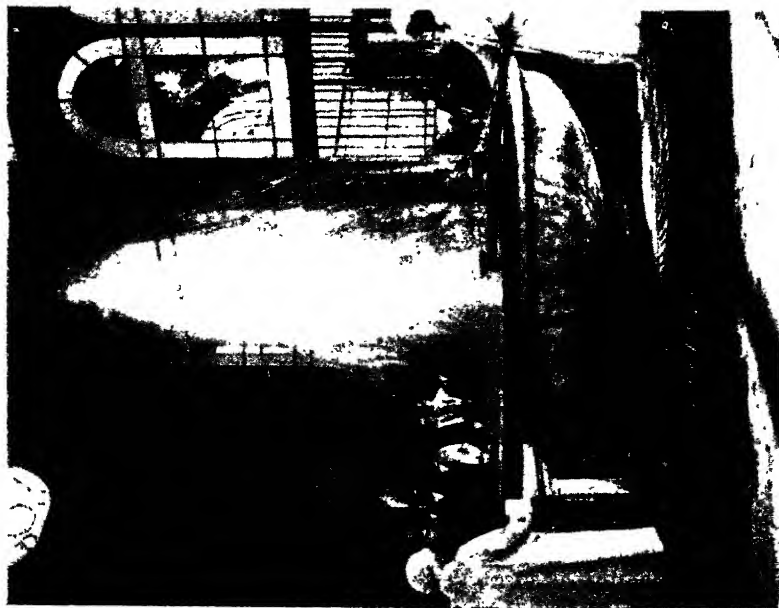
Group Photo Cleopatra Hotel, Karlsbad.

Page 72



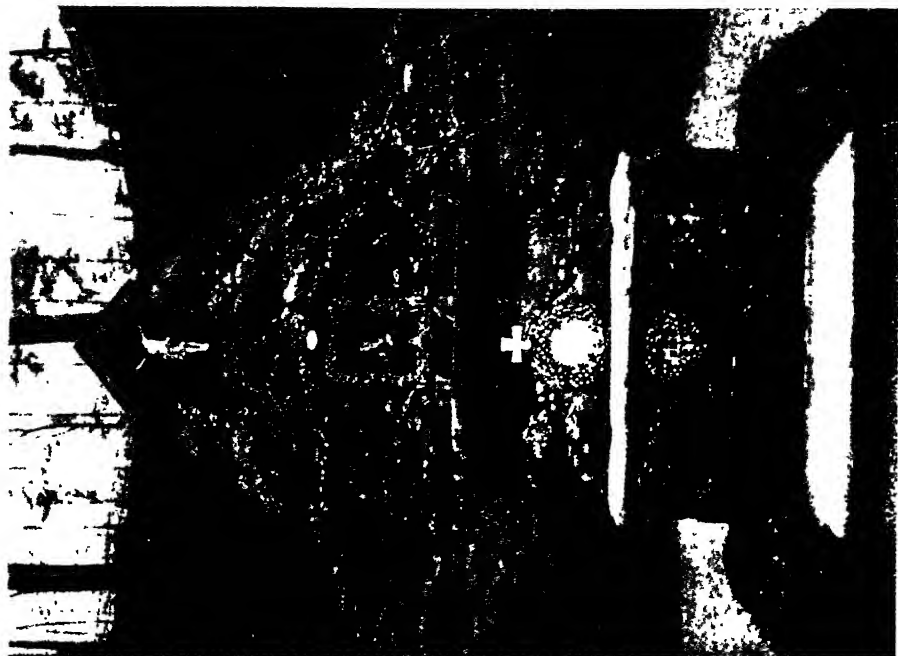
Cleopatra Hotel at Karlsbad.

Page 73



The Sprudel, Karlsbad.

Page 74



Gospel in the Forest Karlsbad.

Page 75

others. Karlsbad is situated in the valley of the river Tepl and stands on a height of 1250 ft. above the sea and 850 ft. below the surrounding hills. About 100 miles of made woodland paths round about through the evergreen and desiduous forests, are available for visitors and patients to take as much exercise as they can bear in a new direction every day for about a month and there are numerous hotels or tea and cafe houses like the Geyspir Park Restaurant for taking whatever is congenial to their health, along with breakfast or lunch after they are sufficiently tired. Some of them can accommodate even 2000 persons at a time and provide as many chairs with blankets—one to sit and another to lean; the climate being generally very cool as the average temperature is 45. The mean of the annual rainfall is 22 inches. Karlsbad and its surroundings have been ascertained to be of primitive volcanic origin and I was surprised when I was told that Goethe spent here a few days in geological investigation and had confessed that these springs gave him an entirely new existence. The territory consists of granite, slate or clinkstone.

**Situation and
environments
of Karlsbad**

Karlsbad is known as a Spa for five hundred years and there is an interesting story of the discovery of its springs. King Karl or Charles was hunting in the vicinity when one of his favourite hounds leapt upon a marshy place which subsided a little with the force of its leap and on that account hot water naturally began to come out as from an artificial fountain, in which the dog was killed by the extreme heat. A nice picture of this story is hung in one of the colonnades of a spring. The healing character of this and other springs has been examined by medical experts and is giving its benefit to thousands of run down patients suffering especially from gastric troubles. The hot springs have been found out in a particular part of Karlsbad which has been named "Karlsbad Hot Spring Fissure" on that account. The Chemists are of opinion that the springs owe their existence at least in part to the final crystallisation of a basaltic magma. There are 18 such mineral springs. Seventeen

**The Discovery
of the Spa**

**Geological
Origin**

of them can be classified as alkaline, saline and chloride or sodium sulphate springs. But the one that is peculiar contains iron carbonate and sulphate.

The Sprudel is the largest of the whole lot and the fame of Karlsbad is specially due to this. It provides per minute 440 gallons of mineral water at a temperature of 162 F. Its high jet along with the Towers to the right is pleasant to watch and this spectacle also has some effect on the patients. The spring penetrates through a thick stratum of 35 ft. called "Sprudelschale" on which most of the buildings at Karlsbad have been erected. The other springs have a total flow of 44 gallons per

The Sprudel and the General nature of the Springs minute and they emerge directly from the rock and possess a constant temperature from 86 to 149 F. Each spring has been beautifully developed and maintained by erecting concrete walls. The volcanic origin of the springs has been ascertained from the proportion of chloride, sulphate and bicarbonate irons in the ratio 1:2:2. The particulars of the chemical composition of the springs will be found in the various pamphlets about them. The springs also give out gas from 1100 to 1320 gallons every minute and arrangement is made to collect it free from atmospheric contamination and liquefy the same, while it is taken to the gas baths directly by means of holes bored through the rock to the fissure from which the spring gushes forth.

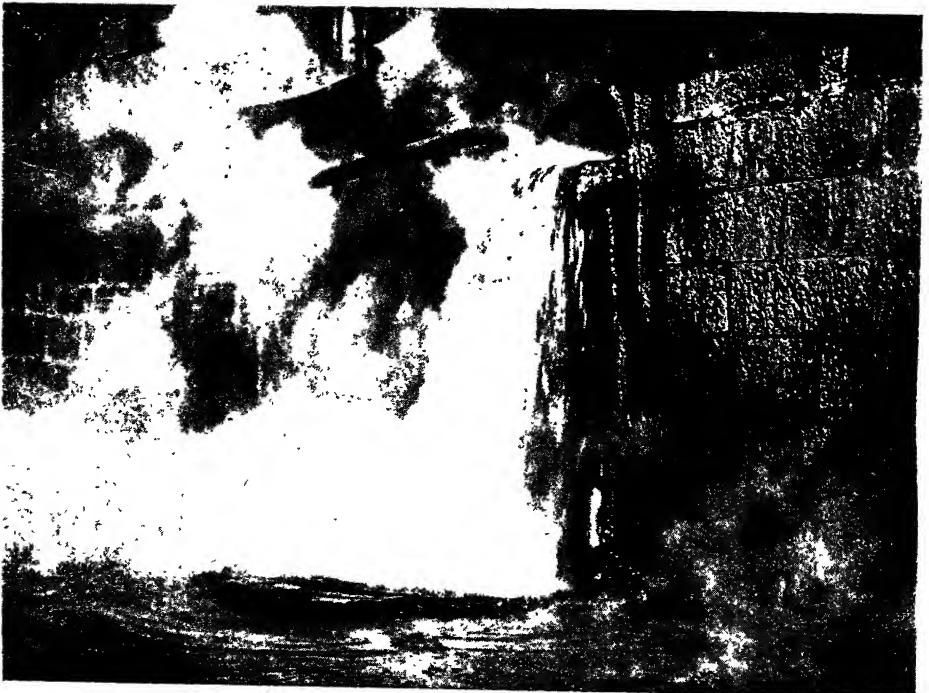
For the use of those who cannot afford to come over to Karlsbad, Scientists have contrived to export the mineral waters in large quantities especially from the Mulhbrunnen spring in bottles and also preparations of various salts anywhere in the world. **Export and preparations of mineral waters** The Sprudel salts act as a mild purge and another product of the same is used as a bath salt for rheumatic complaints.

Apart from the above-mentioned two springs, the Schlossbrunn which is the highest of all and the Marktbrunn at the foot of the Schlossberg as well as the Kaiser Karl IV, the Neubrunn and the Felsenquelle are notable. The Kaiser Karl IV spring is in the



The Sprudel Fountain, Karlsbad.

Page 74



The Outflow of the Sprudel, Karlsbad.

Page 74

Marktbrunn colonnade and has been so named owing to Emperor Charles IV having used to bathe his wounded foot in a pool on this spot, while the next two are located in the Muhlbrunn colonnade. Among the remaining 11, the Kurhausquelle and the Parkbrunn are important on account of their discovery at the time of building the Kurhaus in 1865 A.D. and the Military bathing establishment, while the Eisenquelle is known because it is used for drinking purposes and iron baths and the Dorotheensauerling for the use of its waters for gas bath.

The waters of the various springs have been analysed by recent methods and apart from salts they have been found to contain numerous other substances. A scientific basis for the action of these waters had to be defined by quantitative experiments and clinical observations. With this aim an experimental balneological institute has been founded in connection with the Karlsbad hospital of 400 beds, maintained by the city and endowed with modern equipment. It has been ascertained that a prolonged course of the waters enhances the mineral content of the body by increasing the mineral metabolism and the absorption of electrolytes, which means a change in the inorganic composition of the tissues and organs. It also increases the calcium content of blood and diminishes its magnesium. There are also anti-inflammatory anti-pyretic and anti-spasmodic actions of the waters on the smooth muscle of the viscera. The treatment with Muhlbrunnen waters has also shown that the flow of bile increases. Drinking of large quantities produce diuresis and soft easily passed motions and the waters heighten the phosphate of the body. If Sprudel salts are added, the bowels of the constipated patients are cleared. The important discovery is that the waters effect a local action on the mucus membrane of the intestine. Many other properties have been thus noted and the waters of different springs are prescribed by doctors in various quantities and after specific intervals according to the disease and state of the patient. There are girls in uniform at every spring and they serve the water as required. The patients bring their multiformed enamelled pots which are amply available in the market or

the girl in charge of pots belonging to the management who is in attendance nearby provides the same temporarily and takes them back when done with. The girls are given tips according to the will of the visitors who are seen wandering in the colonnade and sipping the water as directed. The crowd is numerous in the forenoon. It will be seen that as the waters vary in the properties, it is not desirable to take a course according to one's whim. An expert should always be consulted. Otherwise, there is a likelihood of the happening of some injury instead of any good. The disorders which are generally treated at Karlsbad are of the stomach or intestine or liver or spleen as well as of the kidney, urinary tract or metabolism. The water have also been found useful for affections of the skin, diseases of children and premature senility, blood pressure, neuralgia, siatica as also after wasting diseases and radical operations.

Drinking of Spring Waters

A course of waters is in some cases accompanied by the bathing treatment of different kinds for which also there are ample facilities at Karlsbad. Apart from mechanical and thermal effects, the baths of water profitably act on the skin, and are also useful for irrigation of intestines or urinary passages.

There are in all six principal bathing establishments. Baths of natural Sprudel water are given at the desired temperature or after treating the water with some chemical process. So also there are peat baths, mud-packs, mud-baths, douches, immersion baths, electrical baths, gas baths, sun baths and air baths. There is a special building for bathing in the water from the Iron Spring and a special room is maintained at the Schlossberg for laryngeal treatment.

Bath Establishments

There is a special Radiological Institute which enables amounts of radium emanation to be added to any bath. But apart from all this there is a mysterious healing property in Karlsbad waters which the scientists have not been still able to detect. The beautiful environments of the town, the fine situation which can find no parallel, the usual attractions of a spa,

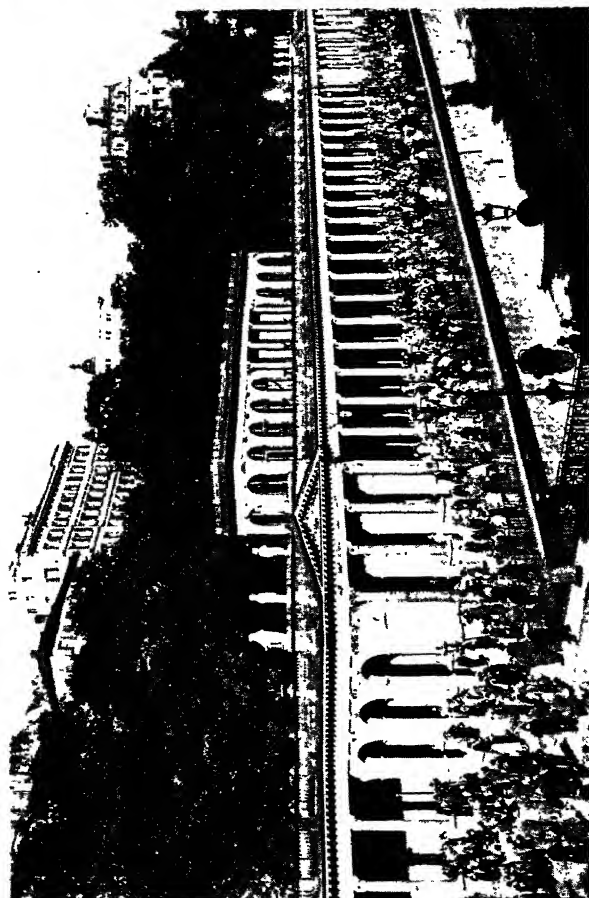
The Radiological Institute

Other Factors of Karlsbad Cure



Page 75

The discovery of the Karlsbad Spa by the
Emperor Charles IV on horse-back.



The Colonnade of the Muhlbrunn, Karlsbad.

Page 75

the provision for out-door games, the delights of nature which keep a visitor free from daily cares and worries and carefully prepared and prescribed diets also contribute to restore the patients' health. As many as 50,000 people pay a visit to Karlsbad season which lasts from April to August and once a person has visited it, he is bound to wish to renew his visits there, although, it is not possible for those who live far away, to execute the wish. Out of the total visitors, no less than 2000 are doctors who go there for study, experiments as well as recuperation. The average number of glasses drunk at the Sprudel in the season is about 25,000 while the export of the bottles of its water is 4 millions and salts about 2000 cwt., not to mention similar exports of other springs. The fun of it is that all this export or consumption constitutes only a few minutes' or hours' flow.

I shall now turn to a few more details about the Bath Establishments. The first of them is the best. It also contains an Institute for Swedish Curative Gymnastics and Mensendick Gymnastics. Establishment II is an annexe to the Sprudel Colonnade intended to administer Sprudel and carbonic acid baths. The third is on the ground floor of the Murhaus and is most popular. Apart from giving the baths supplied in No. II it provides facilities for application of mud-packs as well as Turkish baths. The speciality of No. 4 is the provision of enterocleaner. The fifth and sixth Establishments are of the most modern type and they are located near the Elizabeth-Park and Hotel Pupp and they are fitted with the most up-to-date appliances. There is also a hydropathic department in each, while the latter is provided with a section for sun-bathing.

One more peculiarity about the mineral waters especially of Sprudel spring. It has been found by long experience that any article, if placed in the flow of these waters in a particular season, far from 10 to more days up to a year, gets incrustated with lime and is hardened with a peculiar colour. Inkstands or boxes of wood or even flowers, leaves or fruits and paperweights, ash-trays etc., are placed in the waters in this way and they are kept on sale as curios in

artshops and in the Sprudel Colonnade after the desired incrustation. The visitors purchase these things as mementoes or for giving presents. It is needless to add that I too bought a few such Sprudelstein wares, at Karlsbad.

Karlsbad is a town of about 25000 inhabitants the number having gone tenfold in a hundred years. But the number of visitors every year is no less than three times of the same. Naturally excellent hotels big and small or pensions as well as small bungalows or furnished rooms or flats have developed as all over in Switzerland and are profusely available and no wonder they vie with one another to make the visitors comfortable.

There is a fine garden called Stadt Park on the left bank of the Tepl and it contains a beautiful iron hall and restaurant. The hall was prepared at Vienna for an exhibition and was transferred here after the exhibition was over. There is a baroque Trinity column at one end of the market place. The Russian Church was quite close to our quarters, while the English Church is on a high level on the other side.

Alte Wiese is the most visited shady promenade and contains fashionable shops. It was of interest to see the various monuments of Goethe and other composers, even here. I had been to witness an opera named Dir Fledermaus in the Stadt theatre and was pleased to hear the singing of Emmanuel List, a famous singer, specially inserted on that occasion. The song was the popular "All man river." There I had the pleasure of meeting President

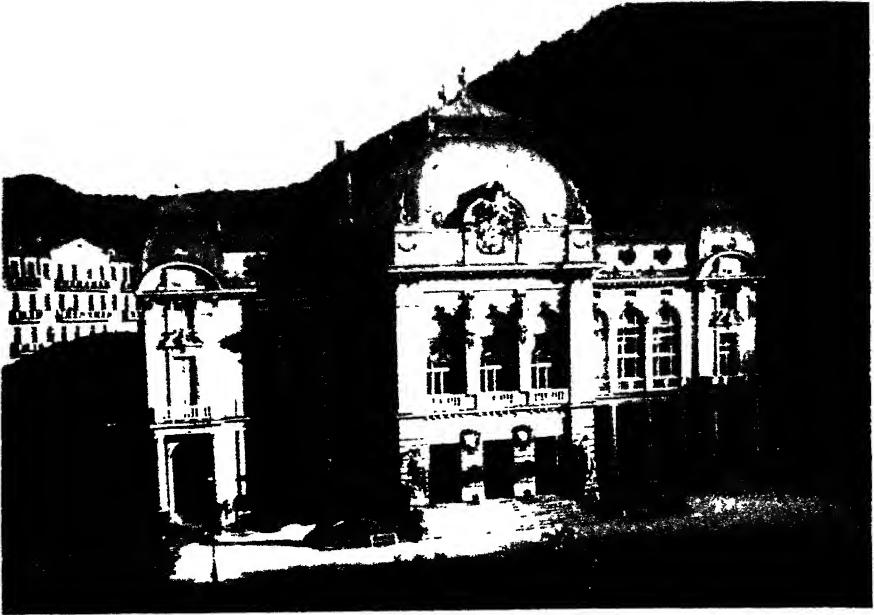
Bennes who knowing of my presence there specially sent his secretary to express his wish to have the happiness of meeting me. During an interval I was introduced to him and I was glad to find that he recognised to have seen me at Geneva during my last trip in 1930 A.D.

On another occasion I happened to see a variety show in a three-storied theatre where eatables and waters were served on tables in front of the spectators or from those kept in the corridors behind the boxes. The acrobatic feats and the breaking of five globes of light on the head of a girl by a shot were remarkable. But

Stadt Park
and the Hall

Meeting Dr.
Bennes at the
Stadt Theatre

A novel musi-
cal instrument
and Elephants'
feats at a
variety Show



The Bath House, Karlsbad.

Page 77



Park Hotel Pupp, Karlsbad.

Page 77

what was quite novel was a peculiar machine from which the tunes of any musical instrument or the noise of any animal were blown. Some Japanese feats and copies of singing of Arabs were exhibited in the interval. The last show was of 3 small elephants. It was very interesting to see their tricks such as the counting of strokes, type-writing the owner's name and the whole shaving process which one of the animals performed like a trained man.

There are many view-points near the town on the hills and I visited some of them according to leisure on foot or in a horse Landau. Such carriages are profusely available there for well-to-do or invalid persons for traversing the narrow zigzag roads round about and on the hills. The view-tower 1821 ft. high near the terminus of Freundschaftshöhe is worth-seeing. Another view-point is from the cross on the Hirschensprung. It is 1621 ft. high. It was a surprise to see the bust of Peter the Great in the vicinity. Findlater's Obelisk is about the same height. But the Aberg seemed to be the highest, being 1978 ft. high. There is a 62 ft. high tower near a restaurant at the hill point. We went there via Jagerhaus through Widpark and the Bild a forest clearing with an image of the Virgin. There were visible on the way a few shelter-huts, one of which at the foot of Aberg was spacious being intended for keeping horses and carriages. A map has been kept at the foot of the staircase of the stone steps leading to the top of the tower. The river Eger and the German frontier could be seen from it. In the garden round about the Aberg Restaurant, there were some coloured earthen pictures such as that of Red Ridinghood, which specially interested my children. I may once for all mention here that the pleasure of my sojourn this time, was greatly heightened by such incidents as well as on account of the attention my children naturally attracted from all passers-by owing to their age and especially the girls owing to their variegated saris (Indian dress) which they all along wore. One more view-point is the Gemsfelson which is a single rock crowned with a deer and a smaller one with a crow upon it. One can get there by steps protected by a railing.

View-points
at Karlsbad

Gemsfelson

On one day in the evening we made a short motor-trip to Hans Heilims-Elbogen. Elbogen is a tiny town finely situated on a rock. The river Eger encircles the rock. There is a castle which is now used as a prison. A curious rock formation called Spitziger Stein there is remarkable. There is a line of various rock pillars varying in length which are given names of members of the Peculiar Rock formation at Elbogen two sides of a wedding party viz. Musicians, Priest, Bride and Bridegroom and their Relations. It is told that a real wedding party started from the castle. It was enjoined that none of them should look back. But unfortunately they broke injunction and were transformed into stones. There is a suspension bridge near and it is needless to add that a cafe is also ready there to refresh a tired traveller. While walking through the adjoining woods, we were told the names of a few plants growing there which have some peculiar medical or other properties. They were Burning nettle, Berch, Feheren, Farn and Pine. The extract drawn from the ends of the Pine plants technically called Pine needles, is said to be very useful in rheumatism and I took a quantity of it as a curiosity. The name Burning Nettle would itself signify that its touch produces a burning sensation.

Czechoslovakia is a country of industries. There are porcelain and glass factories as well as a few radium mines. Industrial Factories and Radium mines These mines are the peculiar asset of this nation as they are nowhere else in the world except in Belgian Congo in Africa. I saw a glass factory at Moser, a few miles from karlsbad and I was wonder-struck to see the advance made in the different processes and designs and in turning out maximum work in minimum time by inventing proper machinery. The work of cutting the glass block so as to give it the desired shape and of producing different beautiful figures thereon on 24 things at a time by one man by handling one point was worth-seeing. The method of preparing coloured glass was also remarkable. But what was of greater interest was to see the different oxides used for colouring purposes. All broken glass or its dust could again be turned into making different useful articles. There were 20 kilns and 60 men blowing glass into the desired shape by their



Steadt Theatre. Rajasaheb with Dr. Benes, the President of Czechoslovakia, Karlsbad.

Page 78



Cafe and Restaurant Aberg near Karlsbad.

Page 79

mouths. Next we saw the show-room and were dazzled by the large collection of different finished articles, Trays, Ashpots, Flowerpots, Chandeliers, Boxes, Inkstands, Jugs, Lamps and what not ! I bought a starred chandelier in particular and a few other small things. It was interesting to learn that the factory was visited by Their Highnesses the Maharajas of Tripura, Travancore and Baroda before.

I was not able to see a porcelain factory. But it was of interest to learn that the substance (Uranium ore) from which radium was extracted yielded a residue which could be used for colouring porcelain pots, when I motored to the radium mine at Jachymov (Joachimsthal) Radium is produced in very small quantity such as a few grammes and on that account it is very valuable. The Government of the country controls these mines very strictly and so I had to obtain their permission. But it was an easy matter for me as the Secretary to the President knew me owing to our residence in the same hotel and the necessary permit was secured by a phone to Prague. It was however very kind of the Presidential staff not only to issue the permission to me and my staff, but that they also arranged for my due reception by the Mayor Dr. Juranek and Chief Police Officer Dr. Streit on my arrival at Jachymov who also took the trouble of showing over to me the mine called Uran Manufactory and the adjoining Application Pavilion where practical use of the metal was demonstrated. En route we passed a coal mine as well as an institute for taking Radium Bath. Coal on this side was, I learnt, available at a depth of only 20 ft. The Engineer Mr. Prochazka at the Radium mine took us to a depth of 1600 ft. with safety lamps. We were asked to put on a special overcoat and a hat, a number of which are kept there for the visitors in order to protect them and their clothes from the mine dust spoiling the same. The mine appeared to have been dug out like the Indian caves and it was a wonder to see how gigantic wooden pillars and machinery could have been set at such a difficult place. A trolley line was seen there as well as machinery to push on air from above for the workers. Radium is available

in very very small quantities as has been already stated, in a few hair-like lines in some of the rocks. This mine was first started as a silver mine in the 16th century for extracting silver for making coins. But it was closed at the end of the 18th century. Different colours were then first extracted in it from the Uranium ore by a complicated process. They were used for colouring porcelain pots. This metal was discovered, I was told, on account of the fact noticed by Dr. Currie and his wife Madame Currie that the percentage of illness was very rare among those who worked in these mines. The black rock in which radium can be traced is called Uran. The manager Mr. Koblitz who was an engineer showed us, after we came up to the surface by the same lift, different stones and the processes made thereon in big wooden casks or cylindrical copper pots. Yellow crystals were kept in a spacious plate. I was again warned not to take photo films with me in that part otherwise they would have become useless merely by the atmosphere there. Afterwards we were shown radium pieces kept in flat small bottles shining in the dark after extinguishing the lights.

Thereupon Dr. Zbarsky took us round the adjoining Application Pavilion and explained how patients were treated with radium there. It is a circular building about a courtyard and there are comfortable rooms of white marble in it for patients with all the equipments of a hospital. In some of the rooms we were shown the different kinds of apparatus, and a few contained the necessary medicines. This metal is specially useful in skin diseases and cancer. Even eczema is cured by 10 days' treatment. The instrument for measuring radio activity which I saw there, appeared very wonderful. The person when he is made to see through a lens of the instrument can see inner minute lines of calcium, which move closer and closer if radium box is simply held behind the head of the on-looker. The activity of the radium is measured by the distance covered by the calcium lines.

The Application Pavilion



Group Photo taken near the Radium Mine near Karlsbad.

Page 81



Gemsfelsen (Deer), Karlsbad. Page 82

As I had no time to camp for a few days at Marienbad, another of Czechoslovakia's twin spas, I preferred to pay it a hurried visit in an afternoon by motor. It was a very pleasant ride by a road through happy environments of pine and other trees. The air from and in the surrounding woods is aromatic and full of ozone. It is needless to give any detailed account of this watering place as I have fully described Karlsbad and Marienbad is, to be brief, nothing but a smaller copy of Karlsbad. It possesses ten principal springs and three bathing establishments. The springs are of five types. Ferdinandsbrunn belongs to the Glaubersalt water group and the water in this class of springs here is known to be the strongest. Ambrosiusbrunnen is one of the springs which profusely contains carbonate of iron. The water of the Marienquelle is rich in carbonic acid and useful for bathing. The ailments on which these waters are prescribed are mainly of the breathing organs and especially they are known for their efficacy in reducing fat.

The charming Kur-Park and the neighbouring gardens on the long Haupt-strasse and the Town Hall in the Jager street are notable places. It was of interest to learn that King Edward VII of revered memory used to pass here a few weeks in autumn each year during his reign in the first decade of the present century and also that there is a memorial to him in the English Church there. The colonnades which cover the several springs and the bust or statues of persons who were instrumental in promoting the game of the spa as well as of the men of letters like Goethe and composers like Schiller, which as I have already stated are so common in this part. After passing all these sights through our motors and alighting down to have a glimpse of some of them on foot, we went to the Panorama cafe near the view-tower. While walking through the street, we came across two small carriages drawn by colts and small mules in which my children seemed to be specially interested. I therefore seated them in these carts with some elderly persons and made them have a ride through the ascending zigzag road as in the ghats, which they merrily enjoyed very much. The drivers appeared to be poor people

An afternoon
excursion to
Marienbad

General des-
cription of
Marienbad

Children's
drive through
mule carts

like Indians and were walking ahead as the road was steep. During our return journey we met a procession of boys and girls as well as elderly persons as there was some festival in the adjoining town. The living in the intervening villages seemed rather poor from the dresses and the wooden houses.

During my stay at Karlsbad I did not neglect to look to my health, I was following instructions of Dr. Porges and consulted Dr. Neubauer to whom Dr. Porges had given an introductory letter about local treatment. He examined me and ascertained all details about my health and daily routine as well as my Durbar Surgeon explained to him the general nature of my health from the medical point of view. Dr. Neubauer prescribed a course of drinking water of certain springs at stated intervals and advised me to try some baths and exercises at the Zonder Institute there. It was like that at the Dianabad in Vienna and I was interested to learn that even leading physicians personally took advantage of it. Three attending doctors are there ever ready to advise the patient what series of exercises he should take and how he should gradually increase them in view of the state of his ailment for a certain period. The exercises are intended to prevent and correct the almost unnoticed deterioration of muscle power and agility after the middle age. The peculiarity of the exercises given here by the varied machinery propelled by the electric power with proper adjustment automatically is that the heart and similar other delicate parts of the body are not affected in the least thereby. Joint and nerve diseases, injuries, constipation etc., are treated in separate departments.

I shall now try to give a dim idea of one of such bath establishments to which the above institute has been as already mentioned attached a special part, as I am convinced that a description in words would be quite inadequate to impart a fair conception of these institutions. They must be personally visited. This multistoried building holding the spectator spell-bound has been constructed in the

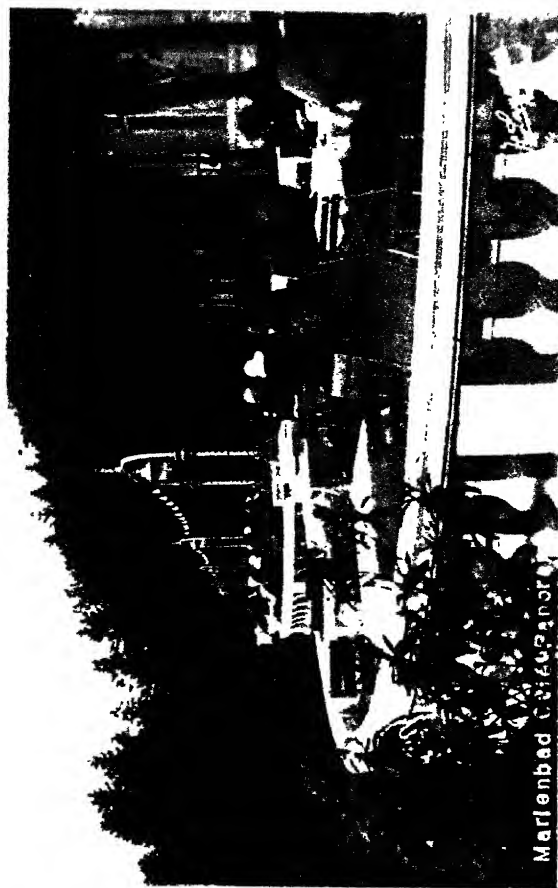
Cure taken at
Karlsbad

Zonder
Institute

The Building
of a Bath esta-
blishment.



Page 83
Rajascheb's children driving a donkey, Marienbad.



Marienbad Cafe Panorama, where Rajascheb took tea.

best of styles and occupies an area of not less than 6000 square yards including the surrounding open space containing a garden. The frontage is about 250 feet and the sides are not less than 150 feet. There is a portico supported by pillars to which we can go by a spacious granite staircase. Through the three large beautiful doors of oak in the portico we go to the main vestibule.

One can approach the booking office flanked by a salon and a waiting room, through a semi-circular arch. In one part there are what are known as the "Princes-baths"—De Leuxe Suites of rooms or in short small self-sufficient structures provided each with a separate entrance, a sitting room with an arched gallery looking out into the park, and a dressing room. This charmingly decorated and well-furnished suite of rooms is linked with the actual bath-room, through one of the beautiful arches. The vault and other apartments of the bath-room are also richly decorated and painted with artistic taste like palaces. In the adjoining parts on both sides there are middle class and less comfortable common baths as well as numerous bathing cabins intended for different spring-waters, some of them being double baths—both ordinary as well as special ones having salons. However even the most moderate bath-room is supplied with every modern comfort. On another floor the visitor finds elegant vapour bath-rooms, separate for ladies and gentlemen. These rooms surround the central room of the building and some of them have got an ante-room and a waiting room along with a large dressing hall with a number of separate cabins, a special compartment for cold rubbing down, shower baths and a massage hall. The hall itself, decorated on the lines of the ancient Roman baths, consists of cold and warm water basins coupled with the hot dry air bath, the shower bath room, a massage salon and well-furnished lounging salon. As necessary adjuncts, there are also in the same building, hair-dressing rooms, linen closets and attendants' rooms together with lavatories. In the ladies' section, there is a special division for hydropathic treatment. It is needless to add that the mention of booking offices is alone sufficient to indicate that there are graduated fees for all these comforts. No wonder that only the well-to-do can take advantage of these richly facilities. But even

the poorest of the poor is naturally tempted to enjoy a glimpse of them at least once, at the cost of his savings of a long period if and when he happens to go there for the sake of health or lives awfully close to such environments.

During my last visit to Europe, I had formed an acquaintance casually in the train with one Mr. Stein, a resident of Prague, in the course of my journey from Berlin to Prague. He had rendered me valuable assistance during my brief halt at Prague as regards sight-seeing mention of which has been made in my book "Twenty-one Weeks in Europe." I had informed him of my arrival in Vienna and intention of visiting Karlsbad. He was kind enough to request me to pay at least a flying visit to Prague and accept his hospitality. But for want of time and owing to inconvenience I had to intimate to him about my inability to comply with his request. Thereupon he himself came over to Karlsbad with his wife and stayed with me for a couple of days. I and the Yuvaraj were delighted to see him again and renew our accidental acquaintance of last time. He was also of use to me in visiting some of the sight-seeing.

After thus spending nearly a pleasant week and a half at the most charming spa of Karlsbad, I left for Paris on Monday the 28th June 1937 in the afternoon.

First of all I motored to Eger, the Czechoslovakian and German frontier station in about an hour, the distance being about 30 miles. Entraining there at 4-30 p. m. I came direct to Paris at 12-40 p. m. just afternoon the next day and went straight to Hotel Lotti. In the evening of the previous day and in the morning of Tuesday, the territory through which we passed appeared to be mostly rich and fertile. The journey was on this account very enjoyable and so we arrived in France in a happy mood, both because we had become eager to witness the long awaited grand International Exhibition and because the day fixed for beginning our return journey was drawing nigh.



Group Photo with Mr. Stein (with turban) and Mrs. Stein.

Page 86



Group Photo with Mr. and Mrs. Stein and Des Raj (standing on extreme left). *Page 86*

CHAPTER IV

THE PARIS INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

Hotel Lotti is situated quite close to the Tuileries gardens
and hence I could often have a leisurely stroll there
Tuileries
Gardens at several times, during my week's stay at Paris.

It would be of interest, therefore, to give a few details, about it at the outset. There is an imposing gateway to the gardens, with pillars adorned with statues of Fame and Mercury on winged horses. The gardens were laid out in Louis XIV's reign and the general features have not been still altered. There are terraces on the northern and southern sides, the former being conspicuous by several bronze groups and the two famous marble benches in the vicinity. There is a museum on the side of the tennis courts belonging to the Tuileries gardens. It contains the foreign section of the Luxembourg but is also used for special exhibitions. In front of this building there is a beautiful monument to Charles Perrault, writer of fairy tales. But the attention of the visitor is diverted to the memorial to Nurse Edith Cavell who was shot as a spy by the Germans at Brussels in Oct. 1915. It is quite close to the two arches which are specially pointed out as relics of the ruins of the Tuileries Palace.

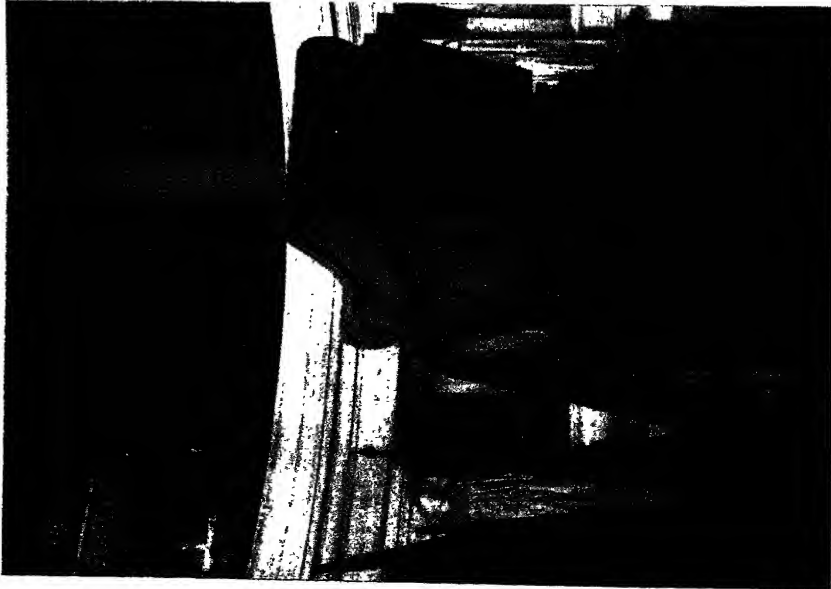
The Gardens are bounded by the Orangerie and another terrace where Royal Princes used to play when the Palace was in existence. The Orangerie is decorated with eighteen panels and a number of impressionist paintings. There is then a large octagonal basin near the Western entrance of the Gardens. The fountain in its centre is so large that children sail small boats. At the bottom and around it there are a bust and marble groups of river-god and seasons.

There is a fine grove of trees with a military bandstand in the middle of the gardens and modern sculptures on both sides of the main walk. The flower-beds to the east of the grove and the circular basin in the centre are also remarkable on account of the

numerous statues everywhere in the walks as well as about the railings. Soldier with a plough, Alexander fighting with a lion, Phidias, Diana and the Nymph of Fontainebleau, monument to Waldeck Rousseau, the statesman and animals in bronze — all by famous artists — are mentionable. These gardens naturally remind the visitor of the vicissitudes of the Tuileries Palace at each of the revolutions and its complete destruction after the last revolution in 1871. It was Napoleon I who had made it his permanent residence and Charles X and Louis Philippe his successors had to abandon it under tragic circumstances. It was from the same palace that Louis XVI who was brought there from Versailles, went to the Manege where the Legislative Assembly was sitting.

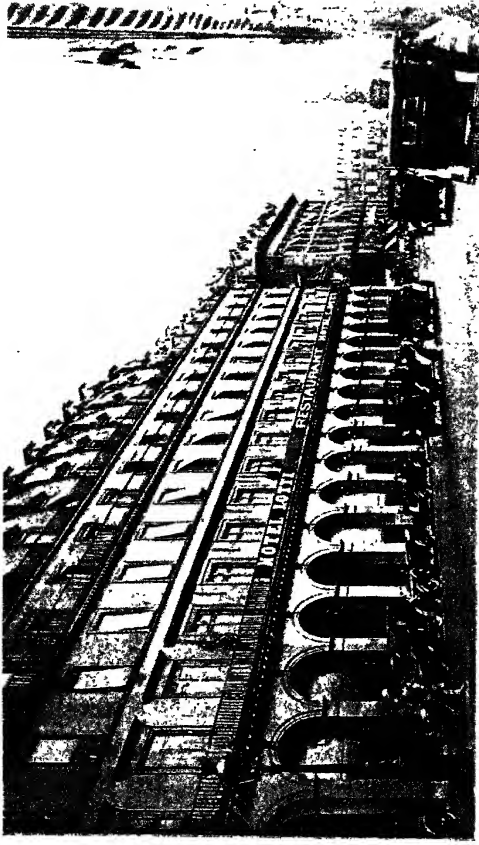
Then we come to the Arc de Triomphe du Carrousel 48 feet in height which was erected to commemorate Napoleon's triumphs culminating in the victory at Austerlitz in the form of marble reliefs. It is built on the model of the Arch of Septemius Severus at Rome and has three arcades with Corinthian columns with bases and capitals in bronze and bear statues of soldiers. It was on the top of this arch that the famous bronze horses brought by Napoleon from St. Marks' in Venice were installed before they had to be returned after the fall of Napoleon. Now a quadriga by Bosio representing the Triumph of the Restoration crowns the arch in their stead.

The whole of this environment is very inspiring. The Gambetta Monument consisting of a lofty stone pyramid with a bronze group in high relief flanked and topped with allegorical statues just in front of the Arch first strikes the eye of the visitor. There are sculptures again behind the monument which has extracts from Gambetta's speeches inscribed thereon. Then there is on a high pedestal the equestrian statue of General Lay Fayette erected by American School children in honour of his valuable services in the American War of Independence. The arches near the Pont du Carrousel, the several portions of world-famous Louvre, the two horse Tamers on both sides of the entrance to



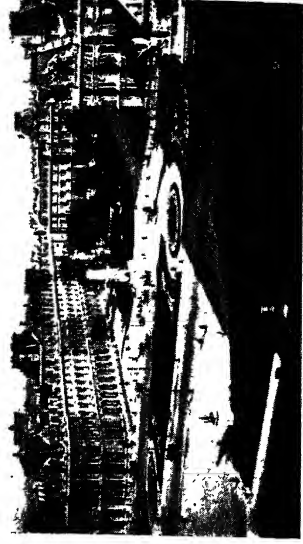
Tomb of Napoleon, Paris.

Page 88



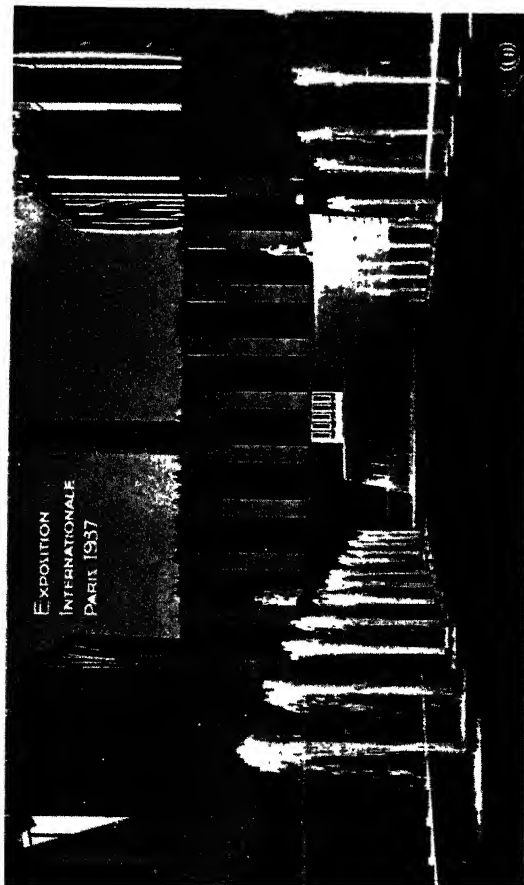
Hotel Lotti, Paris where Rajascheb stopped.

Page 87



Tuileries Gardens, Paris.

Page 87



The Basins and Fountains of Trocadero, Paris Exhibition.

Page 90



Tomb of Unknown Warrior, Paris. Page 89

the Champs-elysees and the distant Arc de Triumphe de L'Etoile covering the tomb of the Unknown Warrior. What a grand spectacle capable of holding even an insipid spectator spell-bound! No hand or pen can give a correct description of this wonderful sight.

As the main purpose of my visiting Paris again for a week this time was to witness the International Exhibition held there, I spent almost all of my leisure time on the exhibition grounds since the next day in capital of France. I had not seen any such world-wide exhibition before, although the memory of Wembley in 1924 is still fresh in the minds of many. In order to facilitate the inspection of the exhibition and to see as much as possible in the short time at my disposal I had engaged the services of a special guide Mr. Mackintosh belonging to the Dutch East Indies. On the first day I took a general round over the exhibition grounds and obtained a comprehensive view of the exhibition from the top of the Eiffel Tower. The exhibition was spread out round about the Tower being full three miles in length and upto about a mile more or less in width. The area covered by the exhibition was 250 acres, while the circumference was no less than five miles. These dimensions will indicate the hugeness of the exhibition. There were fourteen entrances to the exhibition while the number of sections or departments was fifty-two including those in the Maillot and Kellermann Annexes. Forty-three nations in all had taken part in the exhibition and I was told that this was a record number, when compared with those in the previous world exhibitions. Each had erected a separate pavilion of its own and vied with one another in exhibiting the best of its talents and up-to-date achievements. The greatest artists, painters, sculptures, architects and decorators had tried to be their utmost in indicating that inventions and conceptions. The old Trocadero building was demolished and the new Trocadero designed to be the largest theatrical stage in Europe in its place. It was not finished when I visited the exhibition. But the view from the high terrace after

The International Exhibits

Its general lay-out

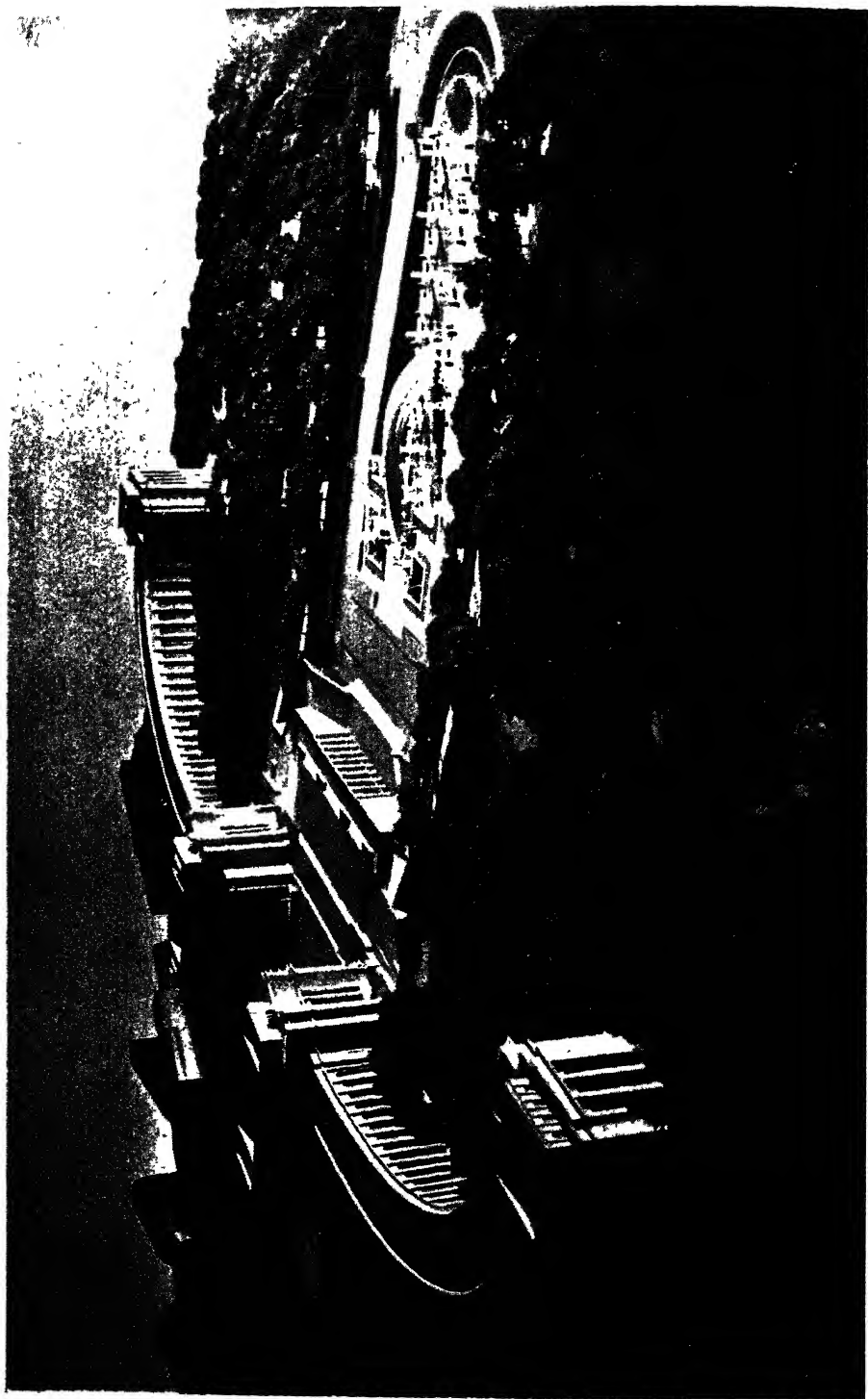
entering the Trocadero Gate that dawned upon me and my party was simply wonderful. I could see at a glance the long double stairs, gushing fountain, towering pavilions waving their different national flags, the River Seine and the broad bridge and the high Eiffel and the spectacle was simply indescribable. The view at night when everything was tastefully illuminated with electric lights was like a fairland. The special peculiarity of the exhibition appeared to be the plantation of numerous trees, the concealed light under which added a novel refulgence to the whole environment, after sunset. It was almost a miracle to watch the electrically controlled great jets of water ejaculating from the rafts in the river high up in the air, while their pitch was altered continuously and the multi-coloured lights were playing upon them. The simultaneous display of fireworks was a further variety adding its effect upon the brilliant sight. However it was a great disappointment to learn that many of the pavilions were not ready even till then.

The situation of the exhibition was broadly in the centre of the city and the highest platform on the Eiffel Tower was another view-point to have a glimpse of the varied expanse of the exhibition down below. It could be easily seen from there that a new bridge has been constructed and another has been greatly widened, while some of the others have also been utilized for the purposes of the exhibition.

On another day, I took a hurried survey of the different sections. In the main lay-out, apart from the separate pavilions of various nations, a Modern Art Museum and a complete village showing every phase of life were remarkable. The grand Palais which is at some distance was lent to the exhibition and it was converted into a palace of Discoveries housing every stage in the scientific inventions and progress. There was a second adjunct to the exhibition called Amusement Park. Its name alone would indicate its purpose and it is hardly necessary to say that it was found very interesting by the children,

It is beautiful
view at night

The bridges
and different
sections



The New Trocadero, Paris Exhibition.

The long narrow Island of the Swans in the river Seine was greatly remodelled by thousands of tons of reinforced concrete and the pavilions of the French Colonies. There were in the exhibition also separate houses of the several provinces of France. Among the colonial houses may be mentioned the Central African huts, Algerian walled fortresses, the buildings of Morocco, Guadeloupe, Madagascar and the high tower with the smiling face of an Indo-chinese goddess upon it, while the provinces represented were Lyons, Alsace, Perigord, Champagne and Languedoc.

The grand pavilions of Germany and Russia stand facing each other near the bridge of Jena. Those of Britain and Belgium, seemed to be unassuming and were close to one another, and the other, at the other end of the bridge. In their neighbourhood stood the horticultural section and a large luxury restaurant.

I spent two special days, one for witnessing the Palace of Discoveries and another in the Amusement Park especially for the sake of Children. One more day was required in hurriedly passing through some of the principal pavilions and taking a round about the whole exhibition through a steam launch which steered its course through the river Seine. I had a mind to pay a visit again to Versailles and especially pretty gardens and I spent an afternoon for that purpose accordingly. It will thus be seen how all the available time was speedily exhausted and still I must confess that I saw very little of the exhibition. As the days in Paris were rolling, I often thought that I made a mistake in estimating that a week would be enough for the exhibition. But afterwards there was no help for it. Suffice it to say that for a person who really wanted to learn and understand a month would have been inadequate. But as I was an amateur visitor, it was enough to rest content with what I was able to see in the time at my disposal.

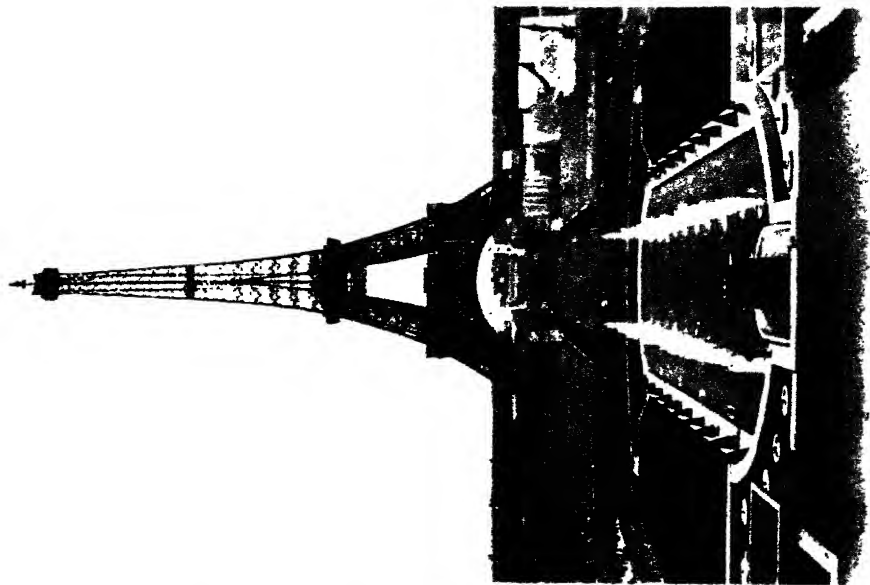
The Palace of Discoveries alone was enough to engage the attention of scientifically minded people for a number of days.

At the outset a grand spectacle in the Electrostatique section of a five-million volt current sending out gigantic sparks was sufficient to stupefy a spectator. The current was generated between two spheres nine feet in diameter installed on columns which were nearly forty feet high. The electrons whirling spirally in a magnetic field could also be seen there, while a miniature demonstration used to be given of the aurora borealis. Next in the centre there was the Planetarium which was designed to be the largest in the world. It is needless to add that arrangement was also made there to enable the visitors to comprehend the universe through the medium of the most modern astronomical instruments including telescopes and large maps of planets, stars, comets and meteors. I further marked there that provision was made in that pavilion in different sections to give practical demonstrations of various experiments and inventions and show exhibits pertaining to physics, organic chemistry, x-rays, radio-activity, spectro-chemistry, photo-chemistry, and every other conceivable branch of science. The giant brain which organised this Palace of Discoveries was, I was glad to learn, that of M. Perrin, the Nobel prize-winner, who had also a post in the Government of his country in connection with research. It is hardly necessary to add that he had the assistance and cooperation of the best scientists of his motherland.

Apart from the above, I saw some other sections there in some detail, which it would not be out of place to mention here in brief. One of them related to Acoustics, science of sound and its vibrations resulting in the development of piano and other musical instruments. Another pertaining to chemistry showed how different preparations were made from coal both by experiments and their description on the large wall-maps. Similarly the processes of extracting the essences from fruits, were demonstrated. In the third portion I saw the different kinds of rubber — both natural and artificial — produced in different countries. They were kept in closed glass tubes. In one place an outline of optic mirrors was visible while in another it was shown as to how water was heated in a flask by electric light. There I also witnessed a



Group Photo taken on the second floor of the Eiffel Tower. *Page 90*



Page 90
Eiffel Tower from New Trocadero, Paris Exhibition.

diagram showing the growth of metric system all over the world on a wall by means of electrifying the countries which went on accepting it in particular periods. In one section it is shown how the laws of gravitation were discovered by Newton and Galileo. There was the following demonstration in one place. Three miniature railway lines were constructed. One of them was straight and the other two were in an inclined plane. One was more inclined than the other. Three small trains were run over them by electric power and it could be seen how there was difference in their speed. There were demonstrators at each of such experiments to explain the same in French. In case of some, there were boards on which explanation was written in French. But in the absence of a demonstrator, much that could be seen in such places proves useless.

As an Indian, what specially appealed to me was the demonstration of Pro. Raman's inventions in Spectrography. Einstein's laws of relativity had also an honoured place there. The Atomic theory was explained in another place, along with the elements and how various things could be prepared by means of the mixture of two or more elements in fixed proportions. It was also interesting to see how different colours could be prepared in the same way.

A children's small train was placed upon a wheel and it was shown how only one of them can move viz. if the train was moving, the wheel did not and if the wheel was set in motion, the train stopped automatically. In another place there kept a big pendulum and close by the Law of Action and Reaction was illustrated.

In one section a large baloon was preserved as the first model and was kept upon a big cart. Similarly the first Auto-car had been kept on view. In the hall of perspectivity it was shown how a circular photo-graph was taken by turning round a camera. In another hall were wooden-carts in the times of the Romans, Persians and Greeks drawn by twelve bullocks or from two to four

or eight horses. Next the continuous progress in conveyances had been exhibited. In another part, anatomy was explained, while in a separate portion, geology was the main theme. The progress in implements formed the principal subject in one place while that in the art of cinema was demonstrated in another. The guide attracted my attention to the photo of the Swiss gentlemen who invented the art of printing, which was hung in one place. Similarly a huge magnet to which a large iron-weight was stuck, was really a wonderful sight. The guide then took us to the section assigned to telegraphy where the danger signal of S. O. S. naturally attracted our attention. Then we saw photos of Newton, Pascal and other great mathematicians in the Mathematical section and turned a while to the section of metallography. The famous glass man in the amusements section the various parts of whose transparent body, internal organs and circulatory system were being illuminated and explained at intervals after darkening the room was another notable exhibit. The last wonderful feature whose mention cannot be omitted, was the demonstration in another room of the telephone of the future viz. the telephone coupled with a television apparatus attached so that one can see as well as hear the other person. There are numerous such sections which it was impossible to inspect in a short period or to adequately describe. In short it often occurred to me that it was a multi-fold copy of the Science Museum seen in London.

The Italian Pavilion among others appeared to me to be the best on account of the beauty of the exhibits therein and especially the mosaic courts with fountains playing in them and fresco arcades. It was a square set construction of stone with rows of six statues on every side round the top of the tower and everywhere else for which Italy is so famous. The entrance-loggia with a great female figure borne forward by doves representing aeroplanes was by itself very imposing. It was however with mixed feelings that I saw the maps and photographs relating to Abyssinian conquest and the reforms and improvements shown to have been made in that country in

A Few Not-
able Pavilions

The Pavilion
of Italy



Struck Photo of Rasasheeb, Eiffel Tower, Paris Exhibition.
Page 90



Struck Photo of Bapusasheeb, Eiffel Tower, Paris Exhibition.
Page 90

the short time after its inclusion in the Italian Empire. Relief Works both elevated and carved deep in the walls were also remarkable. The animals like horses or bulls drawn in mosaic on the floor were particularly notable. The magnificent equestrian statue in front of the four-storied building and the steam-launch section in the river close by seemed to be a speciality. The upper floor of the launch was also of mosaic and there were some nice exhibits relating to machinery in the lower part. There was a cafe on the upper floor of the launch. The imposing bust of King Victor Emmanuel with a gun in front and another inside with that of Mussolini together with a large painting of the latter naturally evoked great respect of the visitors. The painting of Marshal Bodaglio, the victor of Abyssinia and that of Volta the inventor who found out how to measure the current of electricity were equally inspiring. Various articles made from artificial silk were kept on view in one section, while in another part in an illuminated vault of a wall we saw many interesting views of scenes and places, as well as vases and models of busts and statues. Type-writers and telescopes were arranged in a different section. As in permanent museums as well as some of the other pavilions comfortable chairs and benches were kept at intervals in empty places for visitors to rest when they felt exhausted, so we found plenty of them here scattered all over as Italy is well-known for cabinet and furniture-making also, apart from a separate section, solely devoted for that type of exhibits alone. The scene of the fall of water through a gutter near a wall appeared to be vivid, in one place, while in another huge bumpers of metal resembling German Silver were remarkable. A separate section dealt with musical instruments. There was a garden on the terrace as well as in a court on the ground floor. Small models of houses and cities were notable. A model of the new Mussolini Forum in Rome was specially pointed out to us by the guide. A huge elliptical chandelier among the glass exhibits in one hall, automatically attracted our attention, as it must have done of every other visitor on account of its charm. The Laws and Rules made for Fascist workers were written on small black-boards on

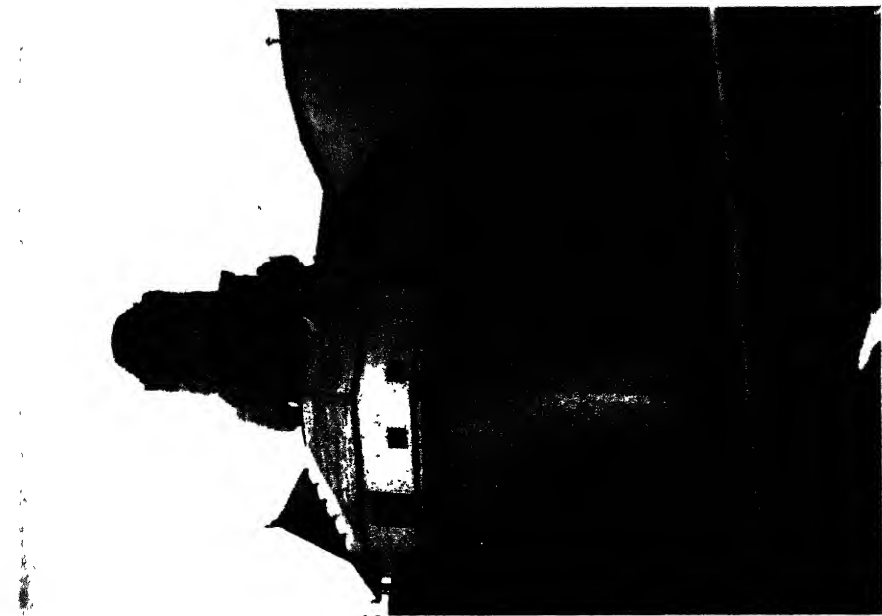
a wall. It was really a peculiar feature. Wooden models of Italian eagles were the last exhibits which I found to be of some interest, before I left the pavilion after taking tea in the restaurant in the main building. Of course I had to finish my inspection of the pavilion hurriedly. And naturally there must have been numerous exhibits or features which might have escaped my attention. It is needless to say here once for all that this was the case with every other section or pavilion which I had an occasion of seeing, while in Paris.

Opposite to the British pavilion, I took the occasion of hurriedly witnessing the Belgian building as a specimen of the achievement of a smaller nation belonging to the famous war-time triple entente. It was a structure of red stones and tiles and presented an admirable display. The picture of the ancestor of man from the Belgium Congo, the remembrance of the war-time thrilling places of Liege, Namur and Ostend with a glance at them on the huge map on the wall and the imposing escalator of the type, I was accustomed to see in the underground stations in London, are some of the reminiscences of my visit to this pavilion. The Dutch Pavilion was another such specimen. But I was interested to see it in some detail on account of the affinity naturally felt by Indians in the colony of the Dutch East Indies which are close to us and a curiosity of inspecting the exhibits in that colony's separate section was aroused by our guide who came from it. The artificial sea roaring with its similar types of waves, which was exhibited in the main Dutch pavilion seemed to present a striking view. But the method of collecting rubber by attaching a pot to the tree, women plucking coffee and a few other women belonging to Java and Sumatra, engaged in dyeing cloth as well as the vivid scene of a Norwegian waterfall were some of the more interesting exhibits.

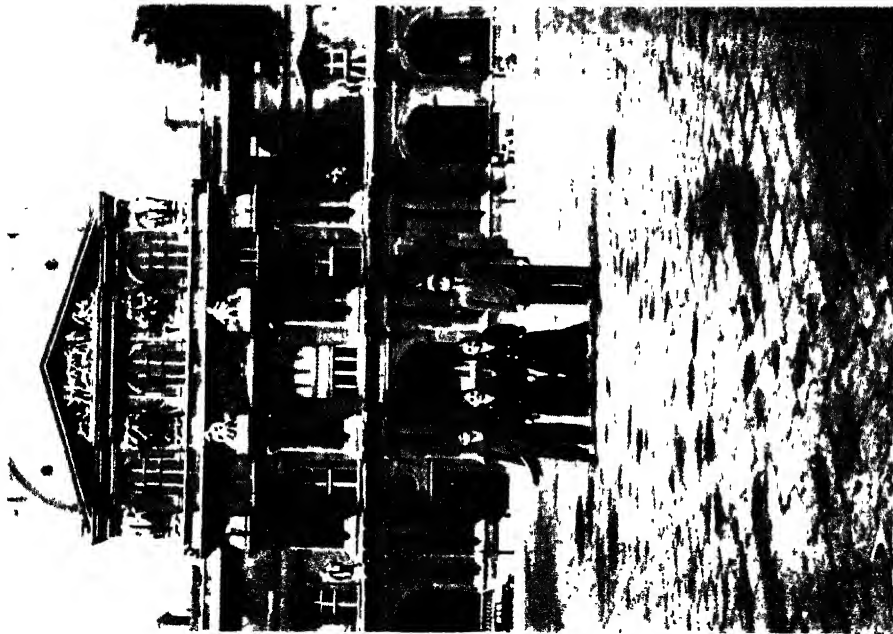
It seemed to my mind a strange coincidence that the pavilions of the two enemy nations so to say, which are diametrically opposed to one another as regards their political theories, — I mean, — Nazi Germany under

The pavilions
of Belgium and
Holland

The German
and Russian
Pavilions



Indo-China Goddess, Paris Exhibition. *Page 91*



Louvre Museum, Paris.

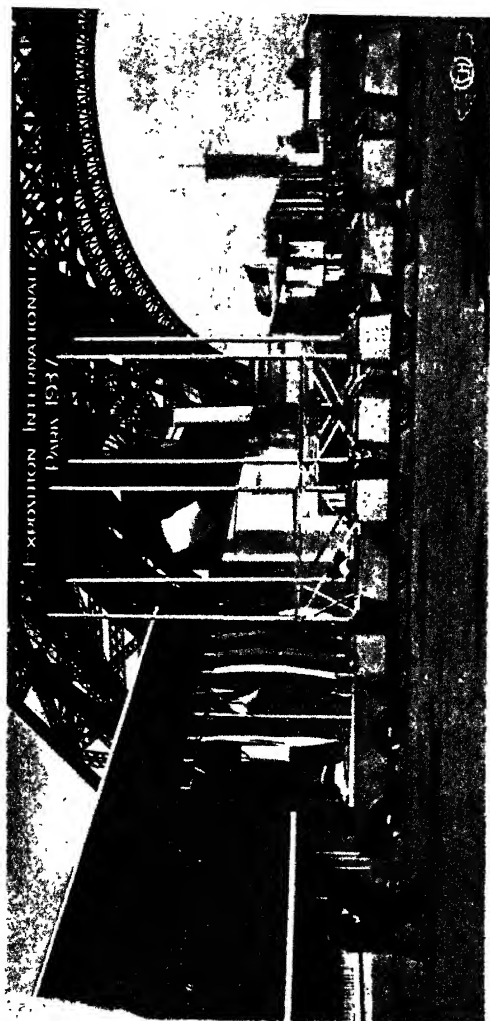
Herr Hitler and Communist or Soviet Russia under Stalin, should have been pitched to face each other. They are the tallest and hence the most dominating among all the foreign pavilions. The German pavilion had on its top a golden national eagle with its Swastika Flag while that of Russia bore on its head as it were, imposing silver statues of a human couple ready to march with an uplifted hammer and sickle. There was a luxury restaurant on the top of the German Pavilion from which fine views of Paris and the surrounding tract could be obtained. The beautiful candelabra which appeared to have been profusely installed in the hall and other places, formed the peculiarity of that pavilion. There we were shown a neo-Bechstein electric piano without a sounding board. A microphone attached to the ends of groups of strings served the purpose of the board. A series of oil paintings ornamented the walls and many of them were those of Hitler. In the Soviet pavilion, numerous photographs, statues and busts big and small of Marx, Lenin and Stalin were to be found here and there. The pavilion of Russia had been erected on a pedestal of coloured marble and a large wall-map of Russia made of precious and semi-precious stones and metals was a remarkable exhibit. Rubies were used for showing important cities, while lakes and seas etc. were of the appropriate requisite material. The Soviet government had given special attention to propaganda in order to advertise its productive and other sorts of achievements by means of mural frescoes as well as tractors and cars.

In the German pavilion there were on both sides of the entrance two sets of statues of a family consisting of a husband and his wife and their son, all very strong and robust, exhibiting as it were, the prowess of the Nazi nation. In the inside, one could see the cutlery and leather articles, as well as artificial rubber and toys such as different kinds of cats and dogs. Specimen models of electric cranes, telephones, traffic control signals, stabilizers of huge objects like ships, telescopes, racing cars, coloured stones and wooden reliefs were a few of the other exhibits which I can mention as notable among the vast collection.

In the pavilion of Russia, which was also known as the pavilion of the Republic of United Soviet Societies (U. S. S. R.), a pretty fair model of a theatre of changing scenes, another of a subway as well as others of ships steering their courses through the Arctic snow, were remarkable exhibits. But the pictures of the river Volga and Moscow and the memorial of Maxim Gorky as well as the diagram showing the development of industries in that country were also found to be interesting.

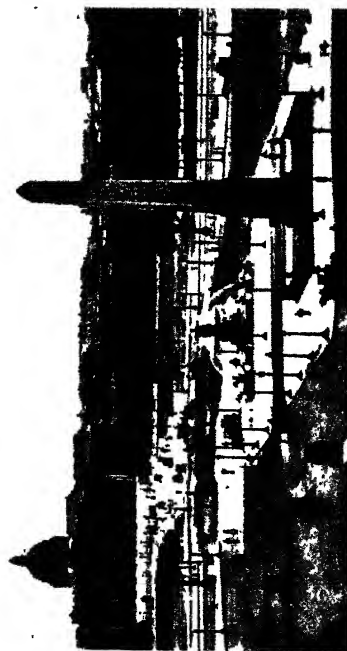
The exterior of the British pavilion was not entrancing as compared with those of Germany, Russia or Italy. But all these countries are past masters of the art of propaganda. However one naturally expected a better show, as smaller and younger nations like Jugoslavia or Hungary had spared no pains to attract the attention of the visitors. The peculiarity of the British pavilion was its lay figures displaying sporting scenes with bats and rackets, and the dummies exhibiting English fashion in clothes. The next important features of the British pavilion may be mentioned the book section, leather goods, silver and porcelain exhibits as well as the furnishing section and a gay kitchen interior, stocked with labour-saving devices. I did not get sufficient time to see the remaining pavilions critically or in detail. But I could see something of the pavilions of Canada, and Austria. In the latter, a large photograph of a snow-capped mountain accessible to a visitor by a stair-case seemed to be remarkable, and the life-size photos of trees in the Polish pavilion were equally attractive. Photographic art appeared to have been largely made use of, by many of the nations in order to advertise their decorators' art and touring facilities.

I spent one afternoon as already stated in witnessing the section of the exhibition known as the amusements park. Various kinds of amusements such as different sorts of Merry-go-round worked by electric power were kept there as in the prater at Vienna or at a health resort or at a fair. There was a similar scenic or mountain railway



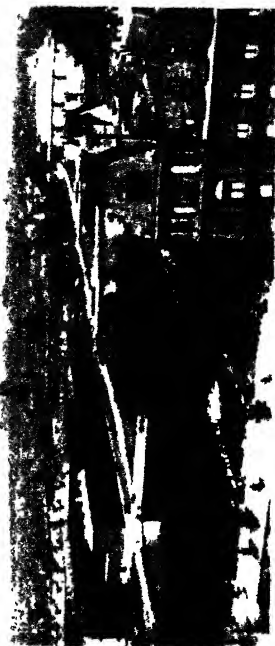
A small electric train in Paris Exhibition.

Page 93



Place of Concorde, Paris.

Page 93



The Panorama of seven bridges, Paris.

Page 93

round the exhibition grounds. The way for the trains was zigzag and also consisted of steep ascents or descents. The construction of an artificial river flowing through a similar mountain and rocks was specially interesting. My children had a boat ride in it, both simple as well as electrically pushed. There were separate stalls and sections. One of them was named Hollywood section. Another was assigned to the colonials of Morocco. The carpets and tapestries of these people were worth-seeing. They had their special theatre. The stalls containing various pictures such as Taxi's girls and boys, were particularly interesting to the children. In the former, a coin put in a particular place in front as in a weighing or platform ticket machine was automatically collected in a box near the girl. In the latter if the visitor aimed the sword kept in front of the boy, he automatically manipulated the sword in his hand so as to defy the spectator. It is impossible to describe these laughter-evoking contrivances. There was a miniature tower with a crane on it, which was used for putting things on a high level like an elevator or bringing them down. The very risky feats of riding a cycle or a motor-cycle or a motor on the wall of a cylindrical well-like theatre, which we marked on payment, from above, were extremely wonderful.

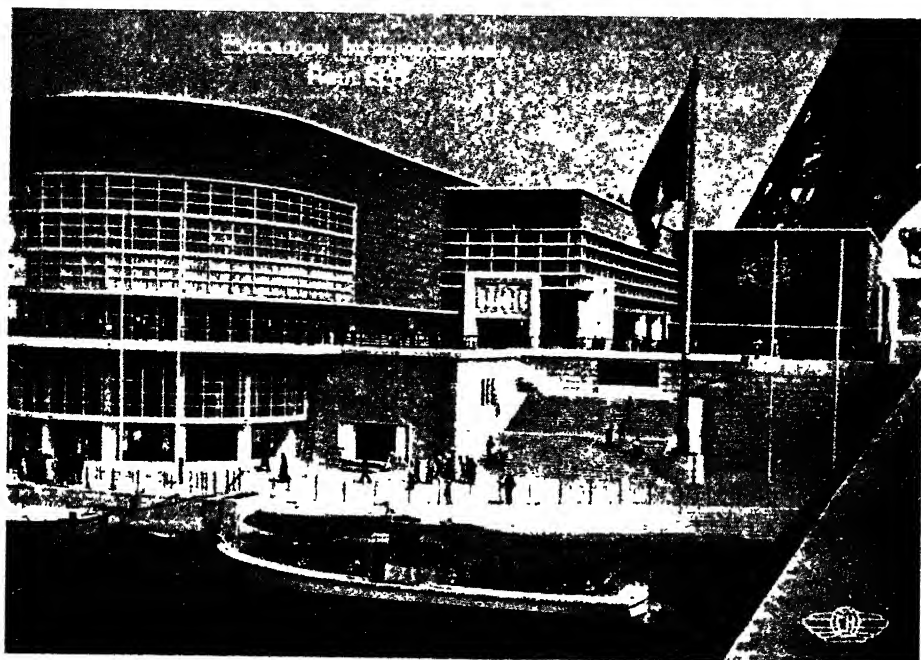
The section in which various types of houses were built which was specially erected there for showing the development in house building, was on that account very remarkable. It was also interesting to see the old type pictures on the walls. It is hardly necessary to mention that the several pavilions in the main exhibition building, were in themselves practical lessons in the modern art of construction and must have been utilized for supplementing their knowledge by those who were interested in it.

On the last afternoon, I made a round about the whole exhibition ground through the river Seine in a steam launch. It was a very fascinating spectacle. Variegated pavilions of different nations on both the banks were visible at a glance with their specialities. The

A round about
the Exhibition
through the
river Seine

pavilions of Horticulture and Women's Costumes as well as the glass pavilion were towering over the river. But the Provincial and Colonial pavilions of France on the Swan Island in the Seine with the statue of Liberty in front could be seen best in the course of this trip while passing round it. Some adventurous persons were playing in the river and performing feats such as Water-skiing by placing his feet on two planks attached to a motor-boat, which although they were admiration-exciting, did not fail to cause a tremble in less courageous hearts. This round for over an hour enabled us to revise what we had seen in the course of the previous days and to form a general idea of the gigantic effort of the French nation.

A mere mention of the names of some of the fifty and more sections, such as Graphic and Plastic Arts, Metal
 General Re- Works, Cold storage, Marine, Radio, Health, Crafts,
 marks Toys, Nurseries, Gardens, and Rural centre, is sufficient to give a broad outline of the grand conception of the whole achievement of the best brains of every nation, which have brought together the beautiful pictures—reliefs and maps, statuary, porcelain and glass articles, ornaments of costly metals and precious stones, progress in postal, telegraph or railway facilities, improvement in printing, building construction or theatre, and lastly the cattle, agricultural, industrial and every other sort of wealth as well as domestic and other manners. The embossed statues of various animals real as well as imaginary, on the walls of some of the buildings were also notable. Numerous people visited the exhibition every day and the number was particularly large on Sundays. Upto the first week of July, the total of visitors had reached an enormous figure. There were prams for children and invalids to see the exhibition and buses and other conveyances for those who wanted to have a round without troubling their feet.



Belgium Pavilions, Paris Exhibition.

Page 96



Versailles Gardens, Paris.

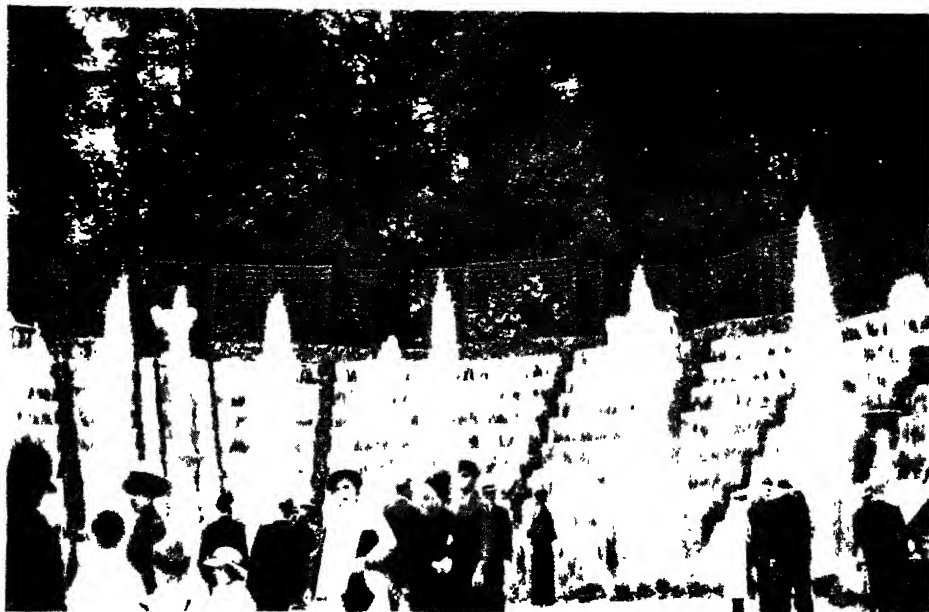
Page 101

**The Versailles
Gardens** Last time, I had no time to see the gardens of Versailles in detail, as much of the time was spent in walking through some of the halls and rooms of the different buildings there. I had therefore decided to spend a special afternoon for visiting Versailles again and to pass most of the time in the gardens. Accordingly I went there on Sunday the 4th July as on Sundays it is extremely entrancing to see the beauty of the working fountains. En route we passed the Unknown Warrior's tomb under the famous arch. The expanse of the gradually descending portion of the gardens with numerous statues spread all over and architecturally designed fountains was really a wonderful phenomenon to mark at. The special guide engaged for the purpose told us that the cost of working these fountains per hour comes to about Rs. 35,000 francs equal to nearly Rs. 4,000. The fountains with stone statues of different kinds of beasts and animals throwing out water through their mouths were marvellous indeed.

CHAPTER V

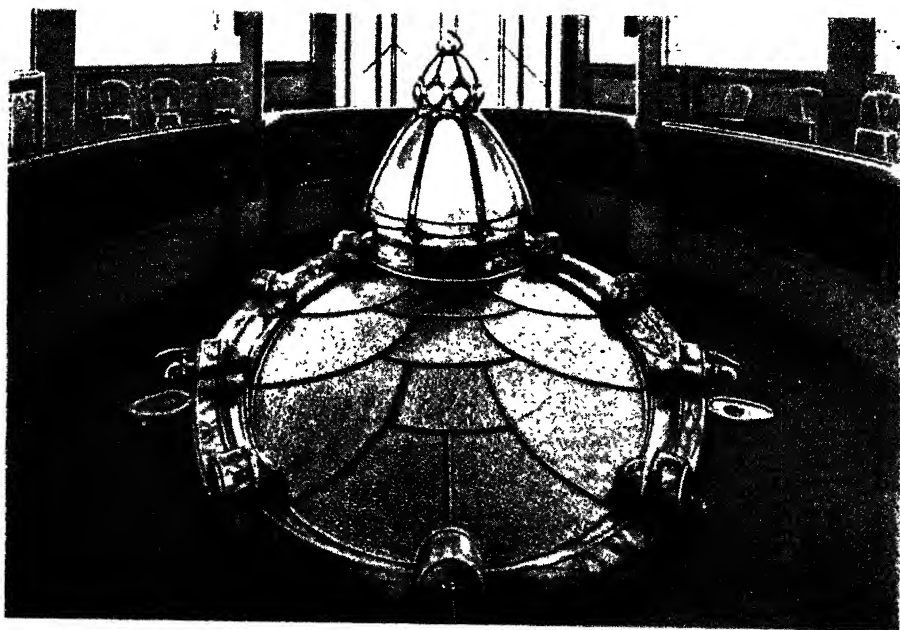
THE QUEEN OF SPAS AND THE LAST PHASE OF THE SOJOURN

I left Paris for Vichy by Auto-rail on the 7th July in the afternoon and reached the most famous French health resort in about three hours and a half. The distance is nearly 225 miles. An Auto-rail or the Bugatti rail-car as it is more properly termed consists of about 50 comfortable seats and resembles a large tram bus or motor lorry. It runs over the ordinary railway line but rather with greater speed. As an Auto-rail does not carry any luggage except hand-bags, my staff had arranged to send the heavy luggage ahead by an ordinary train. It was also arranged by phone that it should be carried by the manager of Hotel Majestic at Vichy to our quarters as we had settled to put up there for the day which I intended to spend there. As already mentioned, it was my intention first to stay at Vichy for a considerable time after leaving London. As however the plan had to be subsequently changed, and I passed a few days at the equally famous Spa of Karlsbad, I had once thought of abandoning the idea of going to Vichy. But as I had heard so much about the place, I resolved to have at least a glimpse of it, however brief it may be. Accordingly I arrived at Vichy and spent there nearly twenty-four hours. The next morning Dr. Serge Ossipoff, the director of the bath Establishment at Vichy, came over to my quarters and offered to show me every important thing there in his own motor. It was so kind of him and I could not say nay. Accordingly, I visited some of the springs including Chomel and Grande Grille and then went to inspect the Main Hydro or Grand establishment Thermal. Lastly we saw the Grand Casino and the beautiful parks along the river Allier including the Children's Park. My children appeared to enjoy the park in particular and spent a lot of time there in playing and working on the various contrivances there. They very much appreciated the artificial swimming pond near the pavilion and surrounded by the lawn. On the whole Vichy seemed to have



Fountains at Versailles, Paris.

Page 1



The Grand Grille Spring, Vichy.

Page 102

grown from a village into a charming and well-appointed city like Karlsbad on a tract endowed by nature with springs the waters of which possess curative powers and have become a house-hold word all over the world. Beautiful pavilions and an imposing hall have been built over these springs which are eleven in all. The buildings covering these springs, have been profusely adorned by pictures. The name Grande Grille has been given to that spring after the great iron gate that was formerly installed there for protection. Chomel derives its name from Dr. Chomel the custodian of the Vichy Waters about the first quarter of the eighteenth century, as it was during his tenure that the abundant flow of this spring was first discovered. The sedative action of the water of this spring is particularly useful in the early stages. Hopital, Celestins, Lucas, and Mesdames and Parc are the other important springs of which Celestins and Lucas are cold springs. The former takes its name from that of an old monastery near about. The temperatures of the springs vary from 60 to 110° (Fahr.), that of Chomel being the highest. The characteristics of the waters as regards the diseases on which they are useful are similar to those of Karlsbad and I do not think it necessary to repeat them here. Anybody interested in knowing the properties of the various springs can obtain the required information from any pamphlet on Vichy.

Hauterive, Boussange, Dome, Ley Lys and Cornelié are the other springs, the last three being hyper-thermal and situated on the left bank of the river Allier—Boussange deserves special mention as its waters are conveyed through a special system of pipes and mainly used for the hydropathic establishments.

The Grand Thermal establishment is again a palatial building, equipped with all the resources of physio-therapy so as to make the specific action of the waters, produce the best results. There are separate baths and private *piscinas* for individual treatment, shower baths, special Vichy showers, carbo-gaseous vapour, hot air and light baths as well as equipment for local douches and stomach pumping, all in two series of corresponding sections, one

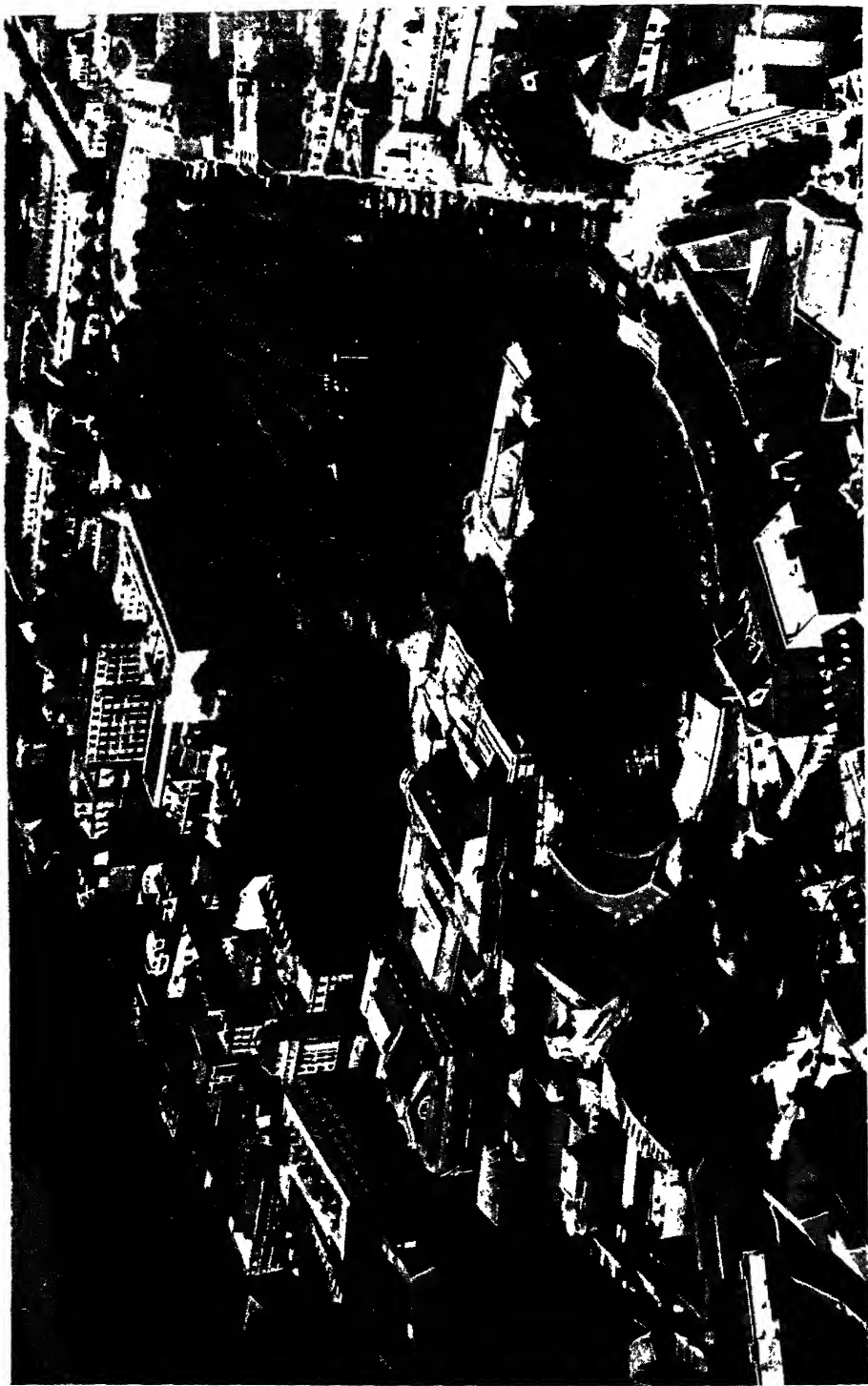
for each sex. Provision is also made for sun-bathing, physical culture, mud-baths, electro-radiological service with the mecano-therapy institute. In order to supply more accommodation for the increasing number of visitors, the New Callon establishment has been recently built in 1933 as an adjunct to the Main Establishment and the speciality of it is, that it is open to the patients throughout the whole year continuously, while the others are only available during the season.

Moreover, visitors do not feel the weariness of a monotonous life at Vichy on account of the provision of theatrical and artistic displays and sporting events as well as the casinos, fetes, balls, and galas coupled with the charm of the views and the landscape in and around Vichy which can be enjoyed by occasional excursions into the country.

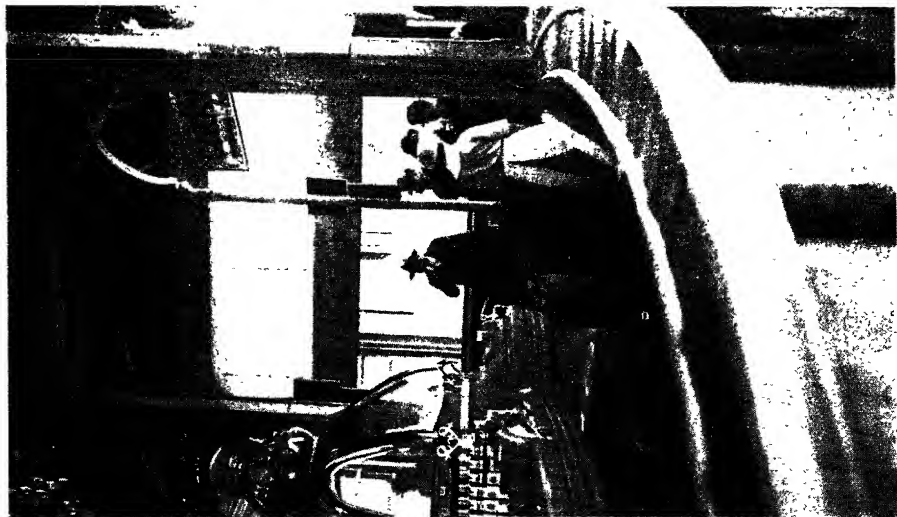
In the afternoon Dr. Serge Ossipoff was kind enough to entertain me and my party to tea at the Club House at the Golf course. It is a part of the Sporting Club situated on the left bank of the Allier in a delightful setting of green. It contains beautiful tennis courts and I was glad to learn that pigeon-shooting stands are laid out in the neighbourhood as well as there is a spacious race-course near-about. It was also of interest to learn that the Horse Show Contests are held in the centre of the town.

Health-resorts like Vichy are visited by thousands of people and naturally the central and local administrations concentrate their efforts to improve the road and other communications and open new ones so as to connect the place with every important sea-port or capitals of other countries. No wonder therefore that Vichy has been thus brought within easy reach by rail and motor from every town in France or other countries. But I was surprised to learn that there was also an excellent aerodrome newly installed in order to further facilitate the travel to this attractive spa even from distant places.

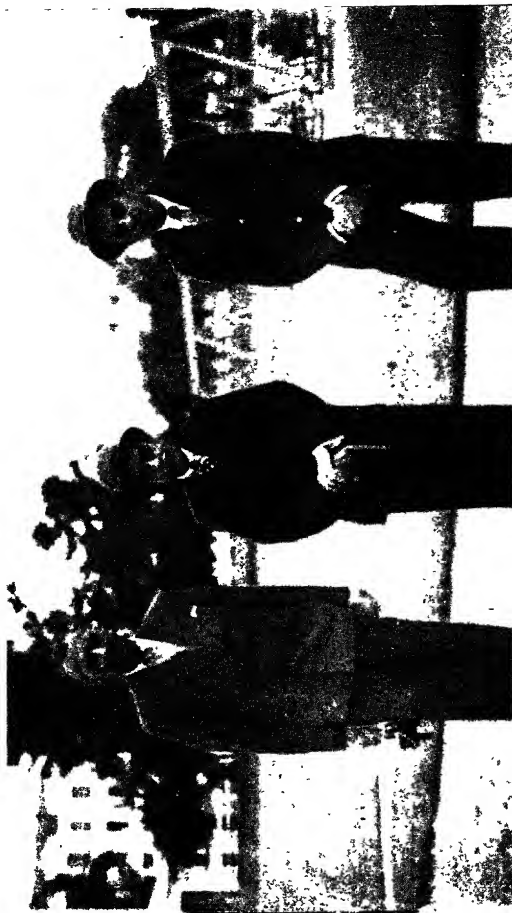
We left Vichy with a heavy heart, after a short but very delightful halt in the evening and arrived at Marseilles by train



Panoramic view of Vichy.



Chomel Spring, Vichy.



Rajascheb with Yuwaraj and the Manager of the Majestic Hotel.

early in the morning of the 9th July 1937. Passing a full day in rest there at Hotel de Noallies, the abode of my last stop, and making the necessary arrangements about money, presents and the embarkation in the S. S. "Ranapura" I boarded the steamer in the evening of the 10th. The steamer was programmed to weigh anchor at 4 A.M. the next day and it was with a sigh of relief that we began our return journey after a safe sojourn, although we were a little apprehensive about sea-sickness at the close of our travel as I had made an hazard of booking for a steamer which was to arrive in Bombay at the height of the rainy season there. My anxiety was not groundless. Almost all the persons in my party suffered more or less from sea-sickness for a day or two after leaving Aden. It was the case also with a large number of British passengers who, I thought, would be more immune, on account of their sea-worthy habits. The ladies seemed to be more affected by the weather. But all became hale and hearty with the approach of Bombay. At Aden, it must be mentioned, that Dr. Aphale and the other Deccanis who had welcomed me when I passed it on my way to London, again took the opportunity of cordially entertaining me and my party at the steamer point. It was also a pleasant coincidence that the Hon'ble Sir John Beaumont, Kt., Chief Justice of the High Court of Bombay, was returning after his holiday trip home, by the same steamer. I was not personally acquainted with him before, but I had heard about his amiable qualities through my friend Mr. K. M. Kumthekar, B.A. LL.B., Retired District and Sessions Judge, Ahmednagar and a host of others including Messrs. Rajadhyaksh and Dhurandhar of the Bombay Judicial Service. Naturally I felt a desire to avail myself of this pleasant coincidence of making a personal acquaintance with Lady Beaumont and Sir John. On my expressing the same to Sir John, I am glad to say that His Lordship was kind enough to invite me to tea which automatically gave us an opportunity of a free and frank talk. There were many Indian passengers including persons who had just passed some post-graduate course such as T. D., M. A., or D. P. H. Some of them were returning for an interim holiday.

S. S. "Ranapura" entered the Bombay harbour at about 3 P. M. and passengers began to disembark after getting their passports duly endorsed. As at the time of departure, relatives, friends and representatives of people as well as Darbar Officials were present on the Ballard Pier to extend to me a cordial and hearty welcome. The Dewan and my relatives as well as my friend Mr. K. M. Kumthekar garlanded me on the floor of the steamer, while others offered their greetings and flowers in a special room in the premises of the Port Offices. All were joyful as the sojourn was a success.

Directly from the Ballard Pier, I went to the Sardar Griha and returned to Poona next morning. Resting there for a week, I came to Bhore on Wednesday the 28th July 1937. The Municipality had arranged to escort me in a procession through the town and presented an address on Friday the 6th of August 1937 in the specially decorated Shriram Darbar Hall. In giving a reply, I took the occasion of narrating in brief an account of the tour, which appeared to be greatly appreciated by the audience. On the 18th of August 1937 which was also the anniversary of my accession the inhabitants of Bhore again tendered to me a special address with a purse of Rs. 1,500/- as a concrete mark of their joy on my happy return. In reply I assured the people that the amount would be augmented by a donation from my private purse and the whole would be utilized for some work of public utility.

•



The Grand Thermal Establishment, Vichy.

Page 103



Page 108

An Underground Railway Station, Piccadilly Circus.

APPENDIX A

DIARY OF THE TOUR

Tuesday, 6th April 1937

Farewell by the State Legislative Council in the Shri Ram Mandap and Tea-party in the Garden Villa.

Tuesday, 13th April 1937

Left Bhor. Pansupari and Flowers en route at Kasurdi and Nasarapur.

Wednesday, 14th April 1937

Left Poona by 11 p.m. Train. Farewell by State Subjects, relatives and officers at the Station.

Thursday, 15th April 1937

Arrival at Sardargriha, Bombay.

Friday, 16th April 1937

Stay in Bombay. Greetings and Farewell visits by friends and leaders of institutions.

Saturday, 17th April 1937

Left Bombay by the S. S. "Ranchi".

Wednesday, 21st April 1937

Arrival at Aden at 4 p.m. Visit to Shaikh Othman. Reception by Dr. Aphale, Mr. and Mrs. Joshi and other Deccan and Gujarathi countrymen.

Sunday, 25th April 1937

Arrival at Suez at 6 a.m., passed through the Suez Canal.
Arrival at Port Said at 9 p.m.

Wednesday, 28th April 1937

The Steamer arrives at Malta at 9 a.m.

Friday, 30th April 1937

Arrival at Marseilles at 6 a.m.
Visited Notre Dame de la Garde.
Left for London by the P. and O. Special Express, at 4 p.m.

Saturday, 1st May 1937

Arrived in London at 4 p.m. via Paris and Calais.

Crossed the English Channel through Cote de Azur, Calais.

Welcome at the Victoria Station by the Raja of Jamkhandi, Captain Allanson of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Sons, Mr. Timms, Retired Executive Engineer, Mutha Canals Division, and Mr. Chapekar.

Put up in Kensington Palace Mansions.

Mr. C. B. Pooley came to offer his greetings.

Sunday, 2nd May 1937

Met the Raja Saheb of Jamkhandi.

Travelled by the Underground Railway upto Charing Cross with the children.

Visited the old haunts viz : Thames Embankment, Hyde Park.

Monday, 3rd May 1937

Government Invitations and those for private parties were received through Col. Tate, Special Assistant to the Pol. A. D. C. to the Rt. Hon'ble the Secretary of State.

Tuesday, 4th May 1937

Met Col. Tate, Col. Neale, Pol. A. D. C. to the Rt. Hon'ble Lord Zetland, Secretary of State for India, Mr. Croft, Private Secretary to Lord Zetland, Sir Findalater Stewart, Permanent Under-Secretary and Mr. Patrick, Reader, India Office, at the India Office.

Attended Dr. Davies' lecture at 5 p.m. on "India and Queen Victoria" at the India House under the Presidentship of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda and had tea at the party given at the same place by Sir Farid Khan Noon, High Commissioner for India.

Accepted Marchioness of Londonderry's invitation for the evening Reception at the Londonderry House, to meet the Earl of Athlone and Her Royal Highness the Princess Alice.

Wednesday, 5th May 1937

Lieut-Col. Tate and Mrs. Tate dined with me at the Kensington Palace Mansions Hotel.

Mr. P. E. Perceival, retired I.C.S., ex-High Court Judge, Bombay, paid a courtesy call and had breakfast.



An underground Railway Station, Piccadilly Circus, London.

Witnessed Bernard Shaw's famous drama "Candida" (Matinee Show) at the Globe Theatre in the afternoon.

Thursday, 6th May 1937

Attended the afternoon-Reception arranged by the President and Council of the Royal Asiatic Society at the India House to meet the Most Hon'ble the Marquess of Zetland.

Attended the At-Home the same evening at the India Hall, Overseas House, given by Sardar Mohansing, Adviser to the Rt. Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India.

Friday, 7th May 1937

Attended the Reception given on behalf of His Majesty's Government by the Rt. Hon'ble Mr. Ormsby-Gore, Secretary of State for the Colonies at the Lancaster House at 10 p.m. to meet the visitors from the Colonial Empire.

Saturday, 8th May 1937

Settled some details about the future programme.

Sunday, 9th May 1937

Attended the Lunch at 1 p.m. at the Taj Mahal (Indian) Restaurant, West Street Cambridge Circus arranged by the Marathi-Speaking Union in order to provide an opportunity to the Marathi-Speaking persons including Coronation visitors, of meeting one another.

The Raja Saheb of Jamkhandi and Mr. P. M. Lad, I.C.S., on leave were among the guests.

Attended a Dinner Party arranged by H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner at the Carlton Hotel at 8-15 p.m.

Monday, 10th May 1937

Attended Lord Clydesdale's At-Home at 5 p.m. at Clydesdale, 30 Curzon Street, in honour of the Colonial and Foreign Representatives.

Attended Mrs. Fitzroy and the Speaker's At-Home at 10 p.m. at the House of Commons (Palace of Westminster) in honour of the Coronation guests.

Tuesday, 11th May 1937

Paid a visit to the Rt. Hon'ble R. A. Butler, Esqr., the then Under-Secretary of State for India, at the India Office at 3 p.m.

Had accepted the invitation of Mrs. (now Countess of Baldwin) and the Rt. Hon'ble Mr. (now Earl) Baldwin, the then Prime Minister, for the Garden Party at 5 p.m. at 10 Downing Street. (The party was, however, cancelled owing to rain.)

Sent congratulatory letters through the India Office to Her Majesty the Queen and Her Majesty Queen Mary for the honours received in the special Coronation Honour's List.

Wednesday, 12th May 1937

Went to attend the Coronation Ceremony at the Westminster Abbey at 8 a.m.

Witnessed the solemn ceremony which ended at 2-15 p.m.

Shrimant Yuwraj, the Rajkumars and the Rajkumaris witnessed the procession from the complimentary seats in the India Office (White-hall) stands near the Buckingham Palace.

Heard the Royal Message on the Radio.

Thursday, 13th May 1937

Had the honour to receive a Coronation Medal,

Respectfully tendered loyal felicitations upon the successful conclusion of the main Coronation Function to His Majesty the King through the India Office.

Sir F. H. Brown, famous journalist and Hon. Secretary, East India association, lunched with me at the Kensington Palace Mansions Hotel.

Attended the Coronation Costume Ball at the Albert Memorial Hall at 10 p.m.

Friday, 14th May 1937

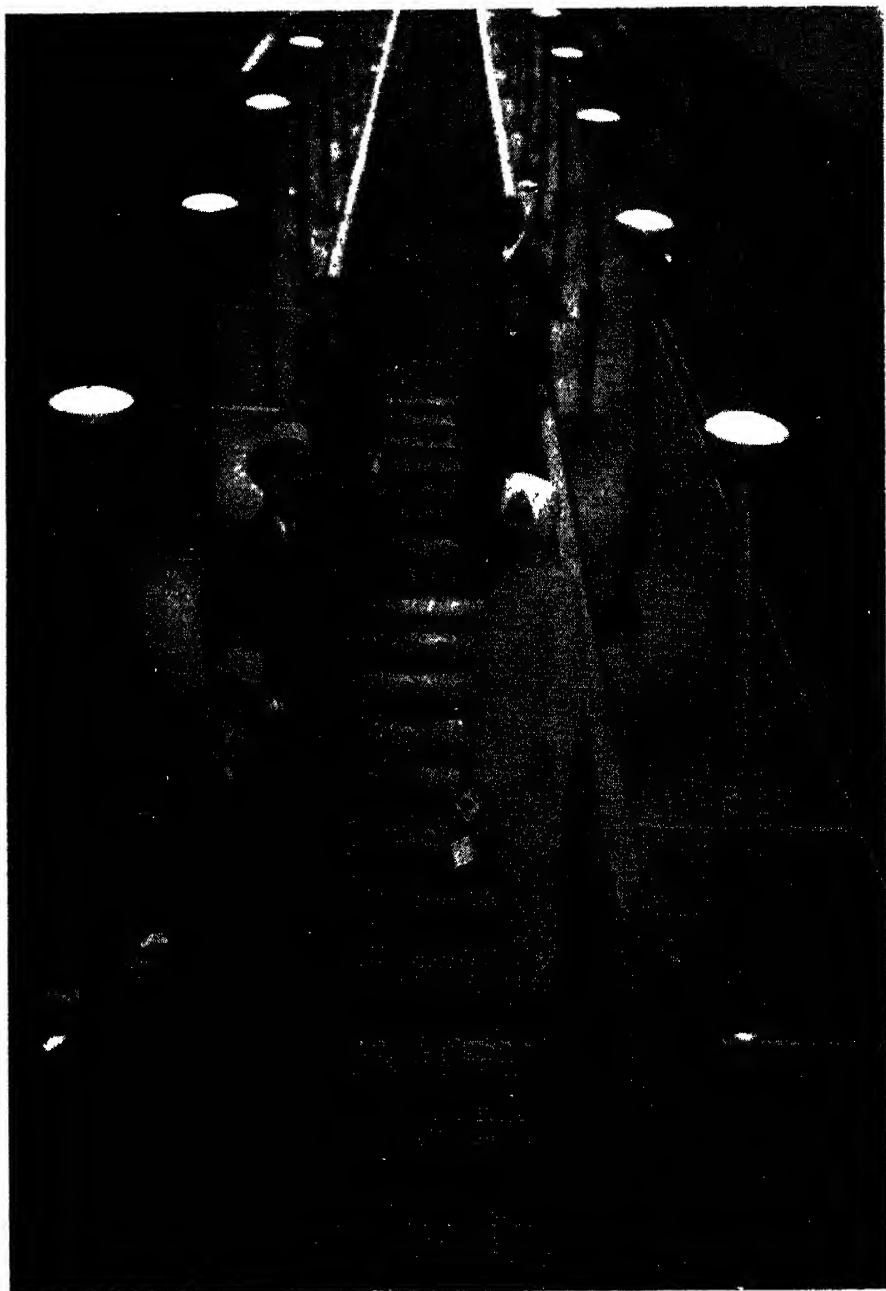
Paid a visit to Lord Lloyd at 30 Portman Square.

Paid a visit to Mr. (now Sir) Roger Lumley, then Governor-designate, Bombay, at the Lumley Castle, 39 Eaton Square.

Saturday, 15th May 1937

Witnessed the Coronation Film at Studio, 2 in Regent Street, Oxford Circus and the Selfridge's Store's Special Coronation Decorations.

Had Tea with Sir Robert Bell (Acting ex-Governor of Bombay) at 4 p.m.



Sunday, 16th May 1937

Visited Kenwood Park beyond Hampstead.

Monday, 17th May 1937

Mr. C. A. Kincaid, retired I.C.S., ex-Judge of the Bombay High Court, lunched with me at the Kensington Palace Mansions.

Attended the "At-Home" given by H. H. Maharaja of Bikaner at the Carlton Hotel, at 4-30 p.m.

Visited the Kensington Palace and the Albert Hall.

Tuesday, 18th May 1937

Visited the Westminster Abbey in the Coronation Setting at 4 p.m.

Attended the India Office Reception at 10 p.m. at the India Office, White Hall, given by the Rt. Hon'ble the Marquess of Zetland on behalf of His Majesty's Government.

Wednesday, 19th May 1937

Paid a call to Sir Eric Mievile, Assistant Private Secretary to His Majesty the King, in the forenoon at the Buckingham Palace.

Attended the "At-Home" given by Her Highness the Dowager Begum Sahiba of Janjira to meet the Marquess of Willingdon at 4-30 p.m.

Paid a visit to Sir Frederick Sykes at his residence.

Thursday, 20th May 1937

Went to Spithead to witness the Naval Review with the Yuwaraj. Left London at 9 a.m. from Waterloo Station by Railway to Southampton as His Majesty's guests and thence to the Review area through the S. S. Cameronia at 12 noon.

Witnessed the Review in the afternoon and the fireworks in the night.

Friday, 21st May 1937

Returned the same way in the morning and reached London at 11 a.m.

Witnessed a Cinema Show in the London Pavilion Theatre and the world clock in the Piccadilly Circus underground Railway Station.

Had accepted the invitations to the High Commissioner's Party at the India House to meet H. H. the Prince of Berars and

the Earl of Derby's Dinner in aid of the Brompton Hospital at the Mansion House to meet H. R. H. the Duke of Kent.

Saturday, 22nd May 1937

Visited the British Broadcasting Corporation's Television transmission at 2-45 p.m. at the Alexandra Palace and Broadcasting House where Tea was offered at 5 p.m.

Sunday, 23rd May 1937

Tea with Mr. J. R. Martin, retired I.C.S., at Hampstead. Visited Science Museum.

Monday, 24th May 1937

Consulted a medical expert for health.

Attended the Dinner given by the Combined Societies in honour of the Empire Premiers at Grosvenor House.

Tuesday, 25th May 1937

Visited Viscount Halifax at the House of Lords at 4-30 p.m. and had tea.

Mr. and Mrs. Lad dined with me at the Royal Palace Hotel.

Wednesday, 26th May 1937

Attended the Court Ball at 10 p.m. at the Buckingham Palace.

Thursday, 27th May 1937

Attended the display of the Royal Olympia Tournament His Majesty was present in the Royal Box.

Friday, 28th May 1937

Mr. T. B. Timms lunched with me at the Kensington Palace Mansions Hotel.

Paid a visit to Lord Zetland at 3-30 p.m. at the India Office.

Took Tea with Mrs. Amery and Mr. L. S. Amery (now the Secretary of State for India) at their house at 5 p.m.

Saturday, 29th May 1937

Paid a visit to the Marquess and Marchioness of Willingdon at 11 a.m. at their residence, 5 Lygon's Square.

Mr. and Mrs. Lumley (now Sir Roger Lumley, Governor of Bombay, and Lady Lumley) lunched with me at the Claridges Hotel.

The Yuwaraj paid special visits to the India House and India Office and saw the Libraries there in particular.

Saw the Prince Sidhhartha Opera at Scala Theatre Charlotte Street, Tottenham Court Road.

Sunday, 30th May 1937

Lord Lamington (ex-Governor of Bombay) and Lady Lamington paid a visit to me at the Kensington Palace Mansions Hotel at 3-30 p.m.

Visited Keats House.

Monday, 31st May 1937

Left London (Victoria Station) at 4-30 p.m. for Vienna (West Station) by the Alberg Orient Express.

Mr. Timms and Captain Allanson were present at the Station to bid farewell.

Tuesday, 1st June 1937

Arrived at Vienna (Wien) at 7-38 p.m. passing Paris, Chamrot, Zurich, Salburg Bucks, Insbruck and Sultza river.

Put up in Bristol Hotel.

Wednesday, 2nd June 1937

Visited Burg garten,
Consulted Dr. Porges.

Thursday, 3rd June 1937

Saw the Museums in the Palaces, the Monuments of Goethe, Maria Theresa, etc.

Friday, 4th June 1937

Visited Kahlenberg Terasse and Cobenzl Hotel and hill.

Passed by some municipal tenements and houses and monuments of some renowned composers.

Saturday, 5th June 1937

Passed by the Ring Strasse, the Grand Opera House, Parliament Houses, Rathaus, Burg Theatre, etc.

Sunday, 6th June 1937

Witnessed the display of the Spanish Riding School.

Monday, 7th June 1937

Visited Ganse Haufelbad, one of the numerous places for swimming and taking various kinds of baths and exercises.

Passed by the Prater and the Equestrian Statue of Field-Marshal Rodzesky in front of the War Office.

Tuesday, 8th June 1937

Took a fine motor round through the Vienna Forest passing Prince Liechtenstein Castle, Heiligenkreuz Cathedral and Baden.

Witnessed Udayashankar's display of dancing.

Wednesday, 9th June 1937

Went to Schonbrunn from Karlplatz by underground Railway.

Witnessed an opera "Don Carlos" in the Opern Theatre.

Thursday, 10th June 1937

Visited Dianabad and had a round through Klosternenburg Forest.

Witnessed the Cinema Show of "Grand Hotel" in Mensdom Hotel Kino.

Friday, 11th June 1937

Consulted Dr. Schwam about the health of the Yuwaraj.

Attended Court Ball at Schonbrunn.

Saturday, 12th June 1937

Dined with Dr. Porges at his house.

Sunday, 13th June 1937

Made a circular motor trip to Krauzenstein Castle re-crossing the Danube on a ferry.

Monday, 14th June 1937

Gave a dinner party at Hotel Bristol to Dr. and Mrs. Porges and their children.

Tuesday, 15th June 1937

Witnessed Rudiard Kipling's Cinema Show "Elephant Boy" in Urania Kino.

Wednesday, 16th June 1937

Had a stroll in the Stadtpark.

Thursday, 17th June 1937

Visited Dr. Porges' Hospital.

Attended Dr. Agnihotri's Reception at Hotel Bristol in honour of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore's 53rd birthday and spoke a few words congratulating His Highness.

Met Sir Walford Selby, Minister Plenipotentiary of Great Britain at the Austrian Court.

Friday, 18th June 1937

Left Vienna in motors at 10 a.m.

Lunched at Grand Hotel, Budweis at 3 p.m.

Took afternoon tea at Pilsner (Pilson).

Reached Karlsbad at 11 p.m.

Put up at Villa Cleopatra Savoy West End Hotel.

Saturday, 19th June 1937

Visited Karlsbad springs, Townhall, Stadtpark, Mulhbrunn Colonnade, and Marktbrunn Colonnade.

Sunday, 20th June 1937

Visited Marienbad by motor. Saw the springs and Colonnade there. Took tea in Panorama Cafe.

Monday, 21st June 1937

Visited the Zonder Institute (for Swedish Gymnastics and massage).

Tuesday, 22nd June 1937

Visited a glass factory. Took tea in Geysirpark Cafe.

Wednesday, 23rd June 1937

Mr. and Mrs. Stein came to meet me and the Yuwaraj from Prague.

Witnessed an opera "Dihe Fledermans" in Stadt Theatre.

Had an opportunity of hearing the singing of Emanuel List in the same show and meeting President Bennes at the theatre.

Thursday, 24th June 1937

Visited Hirschsprung Cross and Aberg Tower through horse carriages by the mountain roads.

Consulted Dr. Neubaer.

Friday, 25th June 1937

Witnessed a variety show.

Saturday, 26th June 1937

Visited the Radium Mine and Manufactory at Jachymov.

Sunday, 27th June 1937

Visited Hans Heil, Elbogen, and the peculiar formation of rocks which has been given the name of a wedding party.

Witnessed the spring, the water of which turns a thing into a stone, after a few days in a particular season,

Monday, 28th June 1937

Left Karlsbad by motor at 2 p.m.

Arrived at Eger (German-Czechoslovakian Frontier) at 3 p.m. Entrained there and started for Paris.

Tuesday, 29th June 1937

Reached Paris at 12-40 p.m. Put up in Hotel Lotti.

Wednesday, 30th June 1937

Visited the adjoining Tuilliers Gardens and the Eiffel Tower.

Thursday, 1st July 1937

Had a motor round through the shopping streets.

Friday, 2nd July 1937

Visited the Grand International Exhibition situated round the Eiffel Tower. Saw the Pavilions of Holland, Germany and Russia.

Saturday, 3rd July 1937

Visited the Amusements Park.

Sunday, 4th July 1937

Visited Versailles in motors and after hurriedly passing through the important halls, strolled in the surrounding gardens. witnessed the fountains at work. Passed the Unknown Warrior's tomb and the Triumph D'Etoile.

Monday, 5th July 1937

Visited the Palace of Discoveries (Grand-Palais) and the Pavilions of Italy and Belgium. Saw the Escalator in the latter. Took a round in a motor launch through the river Seine and saw the various pavilions in the island and on both the banks.

Tuesday, 6th July 1937

Came to Vichy by Auto-rail at 7-35 p.m. leaving Paris at 4 p.m.

Put up in Hotel Majestic,

Wednesday, 7th July 1937

Visited the Chomel and Grand-Galle Springs, Bath No. 1, Casino and the Children's Park.

Took tea at the Golf-club, with Dr. Serge Ossipoff.

Thursday, 8th July 1937

Left Vichy by train in the evening.

Arrived at Marseilles at 5-45 a.m.

Put up at Hotel Noailles.

Friday, 9th July 1937

Boarded the S. S. Ranapura at 6 p.m.

Saturday, 10th July 1937

The steamer weighed anchor at 4 a.m.

Monday, 12th July 1937

Arrived at Malta.

Had tea with Sir John Beaumont, Chief Justice, Bombay High Court.

Wednesday, 14th July, 1937

Reached Port Said. Presented a copy of "Twenty-one Weeks in Europe" to the Ship's library.

The Commander and the Purser presented mechnaoes to the Rajkumars and Rajkumaries.

Sunday, 18th July 1937

Arrived at Aden. Was welcomed at the Steamer Point by the Bombay people. Mr. Shah, Secretary to the U. P. Government, co-passenger in the steamer, explained a Budhhist Drama.

Thursday, 22nd July 1937

Arrived in Bombay Port at 4 p.m.

Hearty Welcome by the Darbar and Friends, Relatives and Subjets.

Friday, 23rd July 1937

Arrived at Poona in the morning.

Hearty welcome by friends.

Wednesday, 28th July 1937

Entered Bhor in a procession and amidst the hearty reception of the people.

Friday, 6th August 1937

Address by the Bhor Municipality.

Related a short account of the trip in reply.

Sunday, 8th August 1937

Address by the Bhor residents at Poona in the Shukrawar peth Wada under the presidentship of Mr. Trotman, I.C.S., Collector.

Monday, 9th August 1937

Visited the N. M. Vidyalaya High School and gave my impressions about the tour to the students.

Tea with the Principal and staff.

Wednesday, 18th August 1937

Address of Welcome by the Inhabitants of Bhor in the Annual Accession Darbar with a purse of Rs. 1501/- (which was afterwards augmented by me by adding a sum of Rs. 1860 and from which an arch in front of the Bhor Palace is erected in commemoration of this tour).

APPENDIX B

ADDRESSES PRESENTED TO AND REPLIES GIVEN BY SHRIMANT
RAJA SAHEB PRIOR TO DEPARTURE AND AFTER RETURN
FROM THE TRIP TO EUROPE IN 1937.

**Speech of Shrimant Raja Saheb on the occasion of the
Pansupari Function specially arranged by the
Bhor State Legislative Council, on
5th April 1937**

The President, Vice-president and Members of the Legislative Council,

I am deeply thankful to you for this function arranged in our honour to-day prior to our departure to England by S. S. Ranchi on the 17th April. On an occasion like this, you may not expect me to speak anything particular and I, on my own part, have nothing particular to add. Still, I am gratified to find that you have realized the desirability of our European tour. It is but natural that you should form an expectation that the State should be benefitted by the experience gained and impressions formed by visiting institutions in Europe. The freedom enjoyed by the Western Nations coupled with their huge wealth if placed in juxtaposition with our position in those respects here will show the impossibility to follow them in toto or even partially. And I feel sure that you will also agree with me when I say this. Nevertheless I can say without hesitation that I shall ever try to imitate those things which could be safely imitated and to introduce such other things as would, in my opinion, be beneficial. It is my goal that my subjects should be happy and the State should be on a progressive path. My efforts are also made in that very direction and they will so continue in future.

Gentlemen, I feel gratified to learn that you see eye to eye with my decision to join the All-India Federation. It is also encouraging to see that the safeguards suggested by us in the interest of our State have met with you unequivocal approval. Gentlemen, I am all the more happy when I learn you will help

to maintain the peaceful atmosphere in the State during my absence when I would be on tour. Peace and Order form the very basis of all reforms. And for this purpose I avail myself of this happy opportunity to specially appeal to those who are present here today and also to those of my subjects elsewhere that they should all co-operate with the Darbar in a spirit of good will and it is in their interest that they should not connive at it. I entertain strong hope that this appeal of mine will prove efficacious.

Members of this Council, I am glad to note your words of approval about my intention to defray the expenses of this tour from my private income. I am equally delighted for your grateful sentiments acclaiming my efforts so far made in the matter of improvement carried on in the State Administration. But I must say that I had done nothing more than my legitimate duty. And I tell you here because it is proper and necessary on an occasion like this to mention that I am fully conscious that much more remains yet to be done. I, therefore, pray God Shree Rama that He should enable me to complete the work that has remained half-finished. I must state that the book which Mr. Upadhye gave when I went to England last time proved to be of great help in my tour; and today he has presented a book called "Methods of Western Education" and for which I am much thankful to him and I assure him that I would go through it in my voyage. I once again sincerely thank you all for this function specially arranged to give us good-bye by wishing every success to our tour which should end without mishap of any kind. I wish the well-being of you all and take your leave for the time being.

Congratulatory Address presented by the Bhor Municipality to Shrimant Raja Saheb on 6th August 1937

To

Shrimant Sarkar Raghunathrao alias Babasaheb Pandit Pant Sachiv, Raja Saheb of Bhor State, Bhor.

We deem it our first and solemn duty to express our deep sense of gratitude to Your Highness who has but just returned to the Capital after completing the second European tour of three

and half months and who acceding to our request was kind enough to allow us to welcome you first and who has kindly permitted us, according to our wishes, to present this Congratulatory Address to you. The Municipality of Bhore is the oldest local self-government body in the State and we treat this favour of yours as nothing short of great honour done to our body, and we are gratified to state that this has greatly added to our present joy.

Your Highness, about six years ago you were ill for many days and by the grace of God, you recovered from it but the recovery was not so complete. It was a proper, nay a necessary thing, that you thought of going for some days to a well-known health-resort with a view to regain the former healthy condition. And it was veritably a happy coincidence that you availed yourself of the Coronation Ceremony of His Majesty George VI - King Emperor - which was to be celebrated in London on the 12th May 1937 and decided to carry out your long-cherished desire to regain health by visiting England. Your Highness has seen on the spot the solemn ceremony of Crowning the King of England in a manner befitting the English traditions and with all splendour and dignity and Your Highness had the good fortune to show in person your deep seated loyalty to the King-Emperor. It was indeed an extra-ordinary occasion and as such Your Highness must feel extremely gratified. And we on our part also feel joyful pride for the same.

Thus Your Highness achieved one of the main objects of going to England and it was well that Your Highness stayed for some days at one or two well known European Health-resorts or Sanitoriums with the specific object of regaining health. It is a truism that health is wealth. Everything depends mainly on good health and anything done in its furtherance becomes most proper and essential. And we feel extremely glad therefore to congratulate Your Highness on the successful achievement of these two principal objects.

Undoubtedly it is a very profitable thing that Your Highness had in this tour the golden opportunity of witnessing the World Exhibition held at Paris in France. Now-a-days, Exhibitions are

not merely the things of amusement. It is now admitted on all hands that libraries, museums, zoos, gardens and exhibitions are but tokens of the Nations' all-sided civilization and this is more than true. One can measure with ease and accuracy the degree of progress made by any nation in the realms of agriculture, trade, industry, arts, crafts, science etc. In short, it is but natural that Your Highness should have been very much benefitted by this tour so far as mental outlook is concerned and therein lies the seed of the welfare of the subjects. Benefits emanating from travel are noted above. And it is praiseworthy to make an attempt for broadening and magnifying the mental outlook of the people by enabling them to see objects which tend to ameliorate the condition of a Nation. And if one looks things in this light one would find that it was a desirable thing that Your Highness were accompanied by Shrimant Yuwaraj, other Rajakumars and Rajakumaris. We are confident that impressions (when young) formed during this tour will prove of great assistance to them in the years to come.

We tender our sincere and heartfelt gratitude at the feet of Lord Shri Rama whose mercy enabled you all to return home safe and sound. We pray Almighty God that He should shower His blessings on the members of the Royal family.

In conclusion, we once again express our thanks for allowing us this opportunity and present this Congratulatory Address with deep loyalty to Your Highness.

Your Highness'

Most obedient Servants and Subjects

President & Members of the Municipal Committee-Bhor.

Reply of Shrimant Raja Saheb to the above Address
Bhor Municipal Councillors and Gentlemen,

Taking advantage of the affectionate welcome which you have extended to us on our safe return home from the European tour, I propose to address a few words giving an account of our tour. But before doing so, I deem it to be my duty to thank you all and to express my gratification for the congratulatory address and the

hearty welcome offered to us this day. So also, I thank heartily the public institutions, kinsmen, relatives, officials and others who honoured us in Bombay and Poona by offering garlands at the time of our departure in April last and also again in the last month on our safe return home. It is a thing of great satisfaction that all maintained peace during my absence in response to my expressed wishes in this regard. It is equally necessary to record my satisfaction for the fact that Rao Bahadur Dewan Saheb in collaboration with officers carried on the State administration efficiently. I was equally glad to know that Rao Bahadur Dewan-saheb, though in no way concerned with the working of the Khasgi department, took great pains to successfully carry out the details of the Ramanavami Festival with untiring efforts. I also take this opportunity to thank the Resident, Lt.-Col. K. A. G. Evans-Gordon for watching the State interest and also for helping the State officials in the discharge of the State administration.

After narrating at great length the account of the European tour, Shrimant Raja Saheb concluded his speech by once again thanking the people for patiently listening to his speech and for presenting the address.

**Congratulatory Address presented by the Satkar
Samarambha Mandal, Poona to Shrimant Raja
Saheb at Poona Wada on 8th August 1937**

To,

Shrimant Raja Raghunathrao Babasaheb Pandit Pant Sachiv,
Madar-ul-Maham, Rajasaheb of Bhor.

We, the Members of the Satkar-Samarambha-Mandal of the Bhor State Subjects and well-wishers residing in Poona, do hereby most humbly and respectfully beg to submit this humble address of welcome and loyalty to you, Rajasaheb, on this happy occasion of your return with Shrimant Yuwarajsaheb, Shrimant Rajakumars and Shrimant Rajakumaris from the Coronation festivities of His Majesty The King-Emperor George VI.

Your attendance at the Coronation has been a convincing proof of the deep loyalty to the British Throne entertained

personally by you according to the high traditions of your ancient house of Pant Sachivs of Bhor.

We are deeply indebted to You, Rajasaheb, for the many good things that have been achieved in so short a time as fifteen years of your regime. To mention some of them, we crave indulgence : Communication in the State has been improved by construction of bridges. The costly Laxmibai bridge of Nira River is prominent instance in point. The long-felt need of an excellent High School building has been removed by incurring a big expenditure which evinces the liberal trend of Your administration in educational affairs. Dispensaries have been opened throughout the State to provide medical help to the Rayats and even a Hospital has been recently opened. Steps have also been taken for village improvement. Several old taxes have been generously abolished. The establishment of a State Legislative Council, Municipalities, Local Boards and Sanitary Boards and Committees in the State clearly indicates the onward path of progress that You, Rajasaheb, have undertaken to initiate Your loyal subjects into the art of administration from top to bottom.

For these, among other reforms, as also the high traditional status and dignity of Your family, the British Government have in right appreciation conferred upon You the honour of a dynastic salute of nine guns and the hereditary title of Raja.

Rajasaheb, You have visited England and Europe on two occasions and have brought to the State, Western ideas of culture and reform in education, and good and benevolent administration.

We humbly beg to assure You that the many good qualities of head and heart, evinced by the beneficent actions both in private and public life in and out of the State, have endeared You to us all and we pray The Almighty God to bless You, Dear Rajasaheb, and all the members of the Ruling Family with long life, and the best of health and happiness in which alone lie our contentment and prosperity.

We remain, Your Rajasaheb's
Loyal Subjects & Well-wishers.

Poona, 8th August 1937.

Reply of Shrimant Raja Saheb to the above Address

President and Members of the Satkar Samarambha Mandal, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am sincerely thankful to you for the honour done to me in presenting this address of welcome and loyalty and for the good wishes expressed therein regarding me and my house. It is a matter of real delight to me to see you all, my dear subjects residing in Poona, assembled here ; and the joyousness of the moment is the more enhanced because of the presence here of so many of my friends and well-wishers, prominent among whom I have the pleasure and privilege to reckon Mr. Trotman, — the Collector of Poona — the President of the present Satkar Mandal or the Reception Committee. I congratulate the Committee upon their very wise selection in this matter and have nothing but words of joyful thankfulness to the President for consenting to associate himself in this social function in so prominent and successful a manner.

Ladies and gentlemen, the presence of Mr. Trotman here and the way in which he has done his friendly role in this delightful function has roused in my mind the happy memories of the days when till some five years ago, my State was in direct relations with the Government of this Presidency through the Collectorate of Poona as its Political Agency. Gentlemen, it is with a belief and hope that you will excuse me, that I take this opportunity of expressing my heartfelt thanks, for all the good counsel and willing help given to me whenever required, by all the Political Agents in succession since the day of my accession. And, I have every pleasure in acknowledging in public that the present enhanced status and dignity of the State and its Ruler owe not a little to their friendship and to the good opinions of the Governors of Bombay. Not only that, the presence of my friend Mr. Trotman here is a clear testimony — if it ever were so required — of the fact that not only he but the Collectorate of Poona also, as before, take a personal interest in the happiness of the Ruler of Bhore and his subjects, and the prosperity of the State which is situated quite near the district of Poona and the Bhore State territory and the Poona District are geographically contiguous to each other. For all this I can never thank him too much.

Ladies and gentlemen, as you have truly said in your address, I count it as a unique piece of good fortune to have been able to be in London on 12th May last to witness the Coronation Ceremony of Their Majesties George VI and Queen Elizabeth and thus testify my feelings of staunch loyalty and deep-rooted attachment to Their Persons and the revered Throne of the British Empire. You have referred in terms of appreciation to what I have been able to do in a variety of ways for the happiness of the people of my State; and I must thank you for the feelings of love towards me that prompted you to arrange this function. But, to be free and frank with you, I confess, that I have done nothing more than what duty and the spirit of the present times required of me; and in that connection also, I am conscious of the fact that much as yet remains to achieve. It is not my nature to rest on my oars. The goal is yet far away, but I have a mind to regain it provided co-operation, good-will and confidence are forthcoming, under peaceful conditions in the State for all times to come as at present, from all my subjects and well-wishers, both in and outside the State. I pray God to help me on in the realisation of my cherished aim.

To my subjects in Poona, I have one word to say. I would like to tell them—if express words were in that respect at all needful—that they are as dear and near to my heart as their brethren who are residing in and serving the State. Their interests and rise in life are equally matters of joy and pride to me. I watch their careers in the varied fields chosen by them for the exercise of their intellectual or physical activities, in all of which I ever wish them all good luck.

I cannot conclude my speech without expressing my feeling of pleasure and thankfulness to the Physician Nanalshastri, Physician R. V. Joshi, Dr. M. P. Joshi, Shriyut N. S. Sontakke and Physician G. V. Purohit who directly and indirectly represent those institutions for doing the honour of garlanding me on this occasion.

To my friends and well-wishers assembled here I also wish every good and take leave to conclude by repeating my sincere thanks to you — one and all.

**Address delivered by Shrimant Rajasahab in Nutan
Marathi Vidyalaya, Poona, on 9th August 1937**

Principal Naralkar and devotees of learning,

Principal Naralkar personally invited me to visit Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya after he had sent a congratulatory letter on our safe return home. And it enabled me to come here and for which I thank him and his colleagues and the management of the school. My sons are taking their education along with other boys in this very school and it is but natural that your institution may entertain a special regard for me. And on my part also, I feel equally proud for the school in which my sons are being schooled. Thus it was not possible for me to decline the invitation of the school. By inviting and by extending a special welcome to me on this occasion, you have doubly strengthened our mutual relations and I feel highly gratified to express this publicly. It was indeed a good thing that I was able to take my children with me in my European tour. They saw the Coronation Ceremony, other ancillary functions and events in London and also visited some two three cities in Europe. I am extremely thankful to you for this kind welcome. It gives great pleasure to note that I had the opportunity of seeing some classes in their working order and I could mark the immense improvement achieved in the present-day system and one which was in vogue in my school days.

On an occasion like this it is but natural and the management of the school has also asked me that I should narrate a few words relating to our tour. Now-a-days, hundreds of people, students, merchants go to Europe as a result of the special facilities offered for foreign tour and some of them who are keen observers write about their tour in papers or print them in books and give lectures about them to the public. This being the case, what new things can I tell? And what good purpose would be served to reiterate the same things? And it must be indeed boring to students to listen frequently to advice from persons who visit the school. But it is equally necessary that the tradition should not be trampled and so I am going to tell you one or two things which I have always impressed upon my children and the same I am going to repeat to-day.

I have seen and met several English men, women with their children in my tour and practically from the moment I boarded the Steamer. All of them appeared to be healthy and with well-developed bodies and limbs. Their faces were radiant and mirthful and their behaviour and actions smart. It was a sight to see how all were eager to avail themselves of the various recreations and plays available on the Steamer. At night, everybody appeared to be laughing and smiling when they had their full dinner and thereby they imported mirth to their mind. When I tried to fathom the reason of this abundant and overflowing joy, I found it all due to the radiant health studiously developed from the very childhood. So, I would like to enjoin on the students that it should be their first care to take care of their health and to develop their physique with a view to enable them in after years to be of use to others and also to be able to spend life in happiness. You are aware, I believe, that if body be not well, and if every limb be not, sturdy, mind does not work well. One does not feel ready to undertake to do anything or to be of help to others which is the primary duty of everybody. I therefore would advise you not to be indifferent to keep up your health or to shirk from work which would entail labour. And the other important fact in this connection relates to the virtue of discipline which is inculcated on the minds of the children in Western countries. Indeed I was so charmed to see that everybody appeared to be keen to keep himself clean, to have cleanliness maintained all around, to remove the dirt to the dustbin if and when it was seen, I could even mark how particular the people were even in ordinary speaking without making any noise with a view to avoid disturbance to others. It was really a sight to see so many people moving in an orderly fashion to get tickets at the booking office, and quietly boarding the trains on the platforms. On the grounds where matches are played, in the theatres and museums, the same spirit of orderly behaviour was a marked feature. I am specially bringing these details to your notice so that you also may cultivate the same enviable virtue.

Swimming constitutes one form of exercise. There is a provision made even in ships for this and one can see young and old

men and women availing themselves of it. The rush is particularly marked when it is hot and sultry. Vienna, the capital of Austria, is situated on both the banks of the Danube river. The Municipality there has established an institution of swimming. There are two tanks—in one of which we find a device which creates artificial waves while in the other, we get drizzling rain. There are besides several other places on the bank of the river, which offer swimming facilities. Arrangements are made to take leaps of various kinds into the water. Not only people of all type young and old but even families go for swimming and afterwards they engage themselves in various pastimes or bathe themselves in sun-shine. So, I would advise that everyone must be able to swim. That exercise develops and hardens body. It serves to minimise heat. It causes no boredom. One is not afraid to wade through water and at times one can save the life of another. Our ancient seers and Rishis have preached the doctrine that the body indeed is the chief vehicle for religion. But it appears that it has primarily attracted the attention of the Westerners. We on our part are careless about this. So, it is my ardent wish that everybody should keep this norm before himself and must try to act up to it. One cannot succeed in politics or in civics, or in attempts for one's salvation without a healthy body. In short, one marks method and discipline in every act since the time we boarded the steamer. It is seen in exercise, in cleanliness, in obeying the orders of the superiors or in case of students of obeying the teacher's orders and great and difficult tasks are successfully carried out smoothly only as a consequence of these virtues. And one can say that no nation can hope to come in the forefront if these virtues and qualities are not ingrained in the people.

Now-a-days, the limits of human recreation and knowledge are much widened as a result of various scientific inventions and discoveries. An ordinary person and especially a tourist is required to know the fundamentals of various sciences : e. g. the art of printing and that of journalism have made great strides and as a result we get news and information to read from the distant parts of the globe if we happen to open a book, a newspaper or a monthly. But we can appreciate the news or the

information if we have a tolerably good knowledge of the nations. When we go for a travel, we must know how to find directions and for that purpose we must have knowledge of the astral-plane, we must have cultivated the habit of gauging the distances approximately ; we must be able to comprehend quickly the map of roads or the roads carrying particular kind of traffic and conveyances ; must be in a position to take snaps of beautiful scenes with a view to fix up the image permanently or to enable others to form an idea of the scenes. And this can only be achieved if one has a camera and a binocular and knows how to use them. A person who is well conversant with gymnastics or various indoor games attracts the attention of others and often forms new friendships. It would be equally well if he knows something of fine-arts as it would enable him to carry on talk with persons interested in a particular art or would be of help in getting important information to be added to his store. In fine, students should, therefore, make it a point to thus equip themselves and for that purpose must strive hard. This, I would like to strongly impress on the girls and boys assembled here.

Here I would like to take this opportunity to bring to the urgent notice of the teachers that they should skilfully manage to inculcate the above mentioned virtues on the minds of the pupils. It has come to our notice that in the primary course of education great strain is experienced by the children as a result of home-work and a good deal of writing. Similar was the state of affairs in England and efforts are now being made to ameliorate them. So here also efforts should not be spared to minimise the grievance by the authorities concerned.

Gentlemen, the teacher class may come forward with a complaint that the guardians and examiners expect and wish that a large number must get through the examinations in the settled groove. As a result, it becomes necessary to make the boys learn by rote or to make them solve the same examples again and again with a view to ensure success and this tends to increase the bulk of the home-work. Apart from these, it but behoves us all to seriously consider this unhealthy state of affairs and reduce the

wastage of the bodily and mental energies of children. If necessary, we must bring these facts to the notice of the educational department or Government. It is thus high time to radically improve the courses of studies and the manner and methods of examinations. In England, I came across a book 'Home-Work' compiled under the authority of the Board of Education at the end of May. I think suggestions made therein may be of great use here. So, I would like to request you—the authorities of this school to move in this matter in cooperation with other authorities and the educational department.

Gentlemen, I don't want to bore you by adding anything more. So, I again thank you for this reception and also for patiently listening to my speech. I take your leave by once more expressing my gratefulness for the welcome offered to me this day.

**Congratulatory Address presented by the State Subjects
and Citizens of Bhore to Shrimant Rajasahab on
18th August 1937**

To

Shrimant Sarkar Raje Raghunathrao alias Babasahab Pandit
Pant Sachiv, Madar-ul-maham, Rajasahab of Bhore.

Shrimant Raje Sahab,

We, the citizens of Bhore, are extremely rejoiced to see you amongst our midst in your capital after completing the tour of Europe with the members of the Royal family. We are indebted to Your Highness for the permission granted to express our delight and as a token of it to respectfully present this address.

The Municipality of Bhore has of late submitted a congratulatory address to Your Highness and the same has the heartiest support of all the citizens. But we are presenting this address out of our close regard for Your Highness and also as a result of affection which is deep seated in the individual heart.

Shrimant Sarkar, it is well-known to all that you have introduced a lot of improvements in the administration of the State since you took up the reins in your hands. The citizens of Bhore feel great respect for Your Highness because Your Highness has

gradually established the Legislative Council, the Local Board and the Sanitary Committee and has improved them by introducing partially the democratic principles in their working ; and having regard to the political aspirations awakened in your subjects, Your Highness even proclaimed at the time of Accession, that Responsible Government was to be the goal of your administration.

Shrimant Raje Saheb, you have published a proclamation declaring equal rights to the untouchables in the royal court and thereby have established the doctrine of equality among all classes of your subjects. For this act, all the citizens are heartily pleased. Moreover, you have increased the salaries of your servants and have revealed your love for them by framing rules for pension and gratuity. This has resulted in giving satisfaction to your servants.

Shrimant Sarkar, the citizens of Bhor as the subjects of the State entertain feelings of love and respect for their ruler ; but the citizens of Bhor who live in the capital of the State have direct experience of the generosity and the keen regard for the subjects revealed by the Ruler. The introduction of the principle of election in the Bhor Municipality, the privilege of electing one municipal member for the Legislative Council, the annual State grant to the Municipality, the amenity of electric lighting in Bhor and the additional grants given liberally from time to time to combat the pestilence ; all these are but the tokens of your deep love for the inhabitants of Bhor and of your solicitude for their prosperity. And here we, the citizens of Bhor, beg respectfully to state that they are fully alive to this.

Shrimant Raje Saheb, one can see the growth of the political and social aspirations in the citizens and we feel strong confidence that they would fructify as a result of the sympathy which you feel for modern ways of administration and of your progressive rule.

Shrimant, confidence begets confidence and love begets love—the truth of these we all experience, since the date of your accession. We beg to submit that loyalty and affection are gradually waxing in the minds of your subjects and we express our delight and rejoicing for your safe return home from abroad. And to commemorate this event, we take leave to present this humble purse.

Shrimant Raje Saheb, we take leave after offering our prayer to God Shri Rama with a view that He should bestow long life and health to you and also to the members of the royal family which alone can help you to bring about improvements in the State in educational, industrial, social and political spheres.

Bhor, 18-8-1937.

Humble Subjects of Raja Saheb
& the Citizens of Bhor.

Reply of Shrimant Raje Saheb to the above Address
Citizens of Bhor and Gentlemen,

I am deeply gratified to see you here assembled to participate in the festivities connected with the 15th Anniversary of my accession and I am very much thankful to you for the same. A brief survey of the various changes in the State Administration during my fifteen years' rule has been given in the account just read by Rao Bahadur Dewan. You have also heard them in brief from their mention in the Address read by the Chairman of the Reception Committee. So I do not wish to take your time by reiterating them. However, I want to allude to one thing prominently as I think it is necessary to do so.

Gentlemen, before proceeding to Europe I made a reference in my speech delivered at the commencement of the session of the Legislative Council that my subjects and officials should be careful to maintain an atmosphere of peace throughout the State in my absence and I am sure you remember it. I deem it a duty to express satisfaction for acting up to my wish by the subjects and officials alike and thereby enabling me to carry out the programme and the items in my tour with perfect confidence. I feel delighted to note that my Dewan R. B. Hulyal in collaboration with the officers bore the brunt of the administration with success. The account will show that the administrative progress in the fields of education, sanitation, maintenance of peace and order, justice, works of public utility, matters within the purview of the Local Self-government is well maintained according to the lines chalked out. In fine, I take delight to say that the progressive 15th year of my rule has come to an end with success.

Dear Citizens, let me admit that you have doubled the joy this year by arranging to present an address on this very auspicious occasion. In your address, you have expressed satisfaction and gratefulness for the improvements made during these fifteen years of my rule in the realm of good administration and social and other vital matters. I feel happy to note your expression of warm sentiments of loyalty and affection. I consider myself fortunate to see that you have presented me a Purse today which serves to reveal your heartfelt delight for our safe return home from the successful European tour. I accept with great rejoicing, interest and love the purse you have just offered. And let me specifically say here that I accept it simply for your sake. I intend to augment it by my own contribution with a view to enable us to utilize the total amount in the cause of a work of public usefulness or to spend it for adding to the beauty of this town. The object in doing so is merely to secure a permanent token of your loyalty to me. I trust that this will find favour with you. Of course, for want of time it was not possible to fix up the exact nature and object and to draw its outline. However I feel confident that I shall be able to publish the scheme in that behalf as early as possible.

I sympathise with the good wishes and aspirations expressed in your address. It is my fervent and constant prayer at the feet of Lord Shri Rama that I should serve the deity residing in my subjects and should also bring about an all-round improvement.

Gentlemen, the Resident has sent three medals in commemoration of the Coronation ceremony of His Majesty George VI, in London—of these, one is for Shrimant Yuwaraj, the second for Mr. Kondo Mahadeo Kumthekar, B.A., LL.B., and the third for Mr. Ganesh Balkrishna Phadke, the Mamlatdar, Prachandgad. Mr. Kumthekar is my school companion and his counsel has been very useful to me before and after my accession. Mr. Phadke has done a yeoman's service in restoring peace and order in the Prachandgad taluka. So, I feel delighted to present medals to the persons concerned.

I once more thank you for your presence here and for the presentation of the purse and address and I conclude my speech by wishing happiness and welfare to you all.

**Congratulatory Address presented by the Members of the
Notified Area Committee-Shirwal and the Vichitragad
Taluka Local Board to Rajasaheb on 21st November 1937**

We—the members of the Notified Area Committee Shirwal and the Vichitragad Taluka Local Board—respectfully submit :

We are greatly delighted to see that you—Shrimant Rajasaheb and Shrimant Yuwaraj—came home safe with restored health from abroad where you had gone to recoup it. We have already, on the auspicious day of the 16th Accession year, submitted a resolution congratulating Shrimant Rajasaheb for the same. But this day, we take this opportunity to present this address as a result of us being overwhelmed with joy and also on account of the cluster of outstanding virtues such as regard for the subjects, readiness to adopt progressive measures, skill in politics, appreciation of virtues, love for justice etc., possessed by you.

It is now fifteen years since you ascended the Gadi. During this period, you have abolished discriminatory taxes, made primary education free, and by establishing municipalities, sanitary boards, local boards, the subjects are enabled to get the initial training in administration. As a result we your subjects enjoy the rights and conveniences afforded by the British rule. Furthermore you have brought into being an Executive Council to help you to carry on the administration ; a High Court is established and by appointing educated and fit persons to these high posts, one may say that your regime is marked by the care for the subjects and by the readily available justice.

In view of the above mentioned good qualities, it is but natural that the British Government should see its way to fittingly honour you by conferring in 1927 the dynastic privilege of 9 guns and the hereditary title of Raja in 1935. These two dynastic privileges have certainly tended to enhance the dignity of the State.

We are equally delighted to learn that you enjoyed the proud privilege of personally attending the Coronation of His Majesty George VI the King and Emperor of India.

Shrimant Rajasaheb, as Yowaraj, you worked as the Assistant Collector ; it helped to bring us together and to see you at close

quarters. And we are, therefore, doubly delighted to present this Address to you.

We the members of both the Local Bodies and the residents of Shirwal are highly grateful to Shrimant Rajasaheb for the troubles you took in coming over here and also for allowing us to present this Address.

We pray Almighty God Shri Rama because of His Grace, we have seen this auspicious day on which this Address is presented and we once more pray that He may give long life and prosperity to Shrimant Rajasaheb and the members of the Royal family and we wish that the reign of Rajasaheb may be increasingly prosperous like the Moon.

Shirwal, 21-11-37. Members of the Shirwal
Members of Vichitravad Local Boards. Notified Area Committee.

**Congratulatory Speech of Mr. Hari Sakhambar Deshpande
on behalf of Aikya Vardhak Club Shirwal on
21st November, 1937**

I offer our heartfelt welcome on behalf of Ramdas A. V. Club, Shirwal to you Shrimant Babasaheb the Pant Sachiv and Rajasaheb of Bhor.

It is a thing of delight to see that Shrimant Rajasaheb and the members of the royal family who went to Europe came home safe. It is the bounden duty of this Club to express its loyalty to the Ruler and it is being shown now by offering respectfully this garland as its token. We have here availed ourselves of this gathering specially arranged by the Shirwal Notified Area Committee and the Vichitravad Local Board.

To my mind, this trip to Europe is significant for various reasons. No doubt the primary object of this tour was to attend the Coronation of His Majesty George VI and to recoup health. But this served to enable you to see minutely and carefully various ceremonies and functions specially arranged as a necessary corollary to the Royal Coronation which formed the hub of the grand show.

Shrimant Rajasaheb is by nature endowed with that critical faculty of examining every thing, be it trifle or important and of storing the good points revealed by the scrutiny. It is thus in the fitness of things that Shrimant Rajasaheb undertook a trip abroad for Coronation.

It is equally important that Rajasaheb could recoup his health by staying for some days at some of the best health resorts in Czechoslovakia and Vienna.

To conclude, I on behalf of this Club once more offer our heartfelt and respectful congratulations to Shrimant Rajasaheb and the members of the royal family who accompanied him for their safe return to their country from the significant and momentous European tour this time. I again pray that God Rama should bestow long life and happiness on Rajasaheb and the members of the royal family.

Shirwal, 24-9-37.

Reply of Shrimant Rajasaheb to the above

Members of the N. A. C. & Vichitravad Taluka Local Board^s and residents of Shirwal :

I, at the outset, thank you all for to-day's welcome. I am gratefully accepting the offering of the coconut along with the benedictory poems from the school of Vedic learning. I ever value the good wishes of the Brahmins. So I bow all the Brahmins.

Members of the Board and Committee, we accept the Address presented by you today with willing thankfulness. We are such gratified to find that you expressed, in your speeches, the joy for our happy and successful European tour and that you gave vent to words of welcome and good wishes. It is equally rejoicing to know from the sentiments and expressions of appreciation, in your Address and speeches, for our progressive methods of administration. In that connection, I am only to say that I have done nothing more than to move with times having special regard to the local circumstances. I need not tell you that the progress is dependent on peace and order. I am all the more delighted to hear tender words of affinity and closeness for me

whose work—when I was Yuwaraj—as Assistant Collector, Assistant Judge for nine years, finds appreciative mention in your speeches. This led me to come over here today. Your references have revived my old happy memories and given them a touch of sweet freshness. My stay here naturally engendered a feeling of mutual regard and consideration. This is a sequel of close association. I feel proud to say that I stayed here, I mean Shirwal which has historical importance, as an important official. Thus having regard to your wishes, I permitted you to remain absent for the function at Bhore on the 6th August and also to allow you to arrange a special function at Shirwal. But due to ill health and other engagements I had to defer my coming here so long for which I crave for your indulgence. I have regard for Ramdas Aikyavardhak Club, and the Nira Festival Mandal etc. They have offered garlands to-day and I am grateful to them for the same.

Servants of this Taluka, I accept with delight and gratefulness the small silver replica of the hanging bridge. This is a very good model. The hand and skill of the artist are vividly seen in it. And I feel rejoiced to congratulate Mr. Abhonkar—the artisan—for his work of art. I want specially to mention that I am very much pleased with the idea of this model. One of the reasons is that it is interlinked with the hanging bridge at Ambavade which is named after my dear and worthy mother and the other being that whenever I shall happen to see this model at Bhore I shall invariably be put in mind of you.

Subjects of Shindewadi, I am much pleased to accept my photo in silver frame offered by you. I am going to keep it with me. The object in doing so is simple. It would serve to revive with freshness and joy the happy memory of today's function. Your idea underlying it is salutary. I am duty bound to thank you for this gift which will always serve to remind me as to who I am and what is my duty.

Residents of Shirwal, I gladly accept the purse presented by you today. But I want here now to tell you that I accept it only to augment it by adding something of my own. I publicly

declare here that this sum should be utilized for some work of public utility. It would be better if you will kindly let me know such work so that I may consider that question in this light. I still remember that people of Shindewadi repaired within a short time the road leading to Pandavdara caves. If some of that work remain incomplete it may be utilized to finish the same or it may be utilized for any other useful work of their village which may demand immediate attention. I shall be in a position to finally decide the matter if I get full information about it. I have asked the Mamlatdar to make enquiry and to let me know its result.

To conclude, I once more express my sincere thanks for this function arranged by the two govt. bodies and also by the Club which is a non-official but public body. I wish all success to your institutions and conclude my speech.

•

**PRESIDENT'S
SECRETARIAT
LIBRARY**